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BALKAN ISSUE IS VIEWED AS KEY TO THE WORLD'S PEACE

Accession of Thrace, Northern Epirus and Islands Would Make Greece Strong Enough to Check Bulgarian Aggression

A previous article on the above subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on January 2.

II

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Greece—It was stated in a previous article upon the just and unjust claims of the Balkan states before the Peace Conference that Bulgaria had consistently striven to extend her rule so as to achieve for herself the hegemony of the Balkans. Happily she has failed in that purpose; but has she renounced her dream? Unfortunately no. Mr. Theodoroff, who went to Paris to plead the case of Bulgaria, refused to admit Bulgaria's crimes. He blamed Tzar Ferdinand and Mr. Radoslavoff, not because he believed they had been guilty of criminal conduct, but because they had failed to prognosticate the winning side. To the eyes of the Bulgarians, these leaders had not sinned against the Allies and mankind, but against Bulgaria in having failed to secure for her "a place in the sun." Mr. Theodoroff left the Peace Conference, accusing the Allies of having crushed Bulgaria. He still believes, with his compatriots, that Bulgaria is entitled to the hegemony in the Balkans; that Serbia has no right to exist; that Thrace should belong to Bulgaria.

Germanized Bulgaria

Bulgaria has been Germanized completely. The Young Turks, who are now again in the ascendant, are also Germanized beyond restoration. Both Bulgarians and Turks have their eyes turned toward Berlin. If Berlin settles down to peace, Sofia and Stamboul, or Brussa, will settle down to peace. What is Berlin doing? All reports confirm the impression that Berlin is dangerously astir. How does this fact influence Bulgaria? The latest reports from that country state that the Bulgarian authorities, taking advantage of the failure of the Allies to stipulate in the Bulgarian treaty that Bulgaria shall not permit the organization of irregular bands, comitadjis, are fast consolidating large forces of comitadjis officered with Bulgarian officers, who have, by the Bulgarian treaty, been thrown out of their jobs. Already French regiments have been attacked in Thrace. According to the treaty, three months must elapse before Bulgaria shall reduce her army of 450,000 to 20,000.

Bulgarians Must Be Watched

Meanwhile, Greece and Serbia must watch the Bulgarian Army. But what if, after three months, Bulgaria refuses to reduce her army and to hand over the ammunition? What if the regular army of Bulgaria is transformed into numerous armies of comitadjis? Who will enforce the terms of the Bulgarian treaty? The great powers? Alas! the great powers are confronted with the stupendous task of enforcing the German treaty. The Germans are fast organizing Russia. Hungary is seething with discontent on account of Rumanian aggression. Talaat Pasha is reported on his way to Nicholas Lenine to arouse the sympathy of the Moslem world for Turkey. Enver Pasha has become the King of the Kurds. The Arabs are exasperated against the French in Syria. Italy and Jugo-Slavia are at swords' points. Rumania is surrounded by hostile Bulgarians, Hungarians, and Ukrainians. In a word, Europe and Asia are still in a state of ferment. The Peace Conference has failed to surround the enemies of humanity with strong ramparts.

Greece's Rôle

The Great War has not fully taught its grave lesson. It has been forgotten that in the Balkans the strong position of Bulgaria was responsible for the success of Germanism in the East. Rumania and Jugo-Slavia are utterly inadequate to handle the Bulgarians in case of another Germanic war. It is impossible for Rumania and Jugo-Slavia to turn their attention to the Bulgarian danger in the face of greater dangers on the side of Russia, Austria, Hungary and Germany. The only allied nation which can hold Bulgaria in check is Greece. This country, surrounded by the sea, has its back covered by the fleets of the great allied powers. It has only one front to take care of, that of Bulgaria. That the Greeks alone can hold the Bulgarians at bay in case of another war has been fully demonstrated in the recent war. So long as Constantine had not disclosed to the Bulgarians his intention of remaining neutral, the Bulgarians did not dare attack Serbia. It was not until after the Greeks entered the war in 1917 that the Bulgarians received the knockout blow.

In case of another war, the importance of keeping the Balkans safe for the Allies is too evident to be discussed. But in order that this object may be served, either Bulgaria must be won to the allied side, or Greece made strong enough to check Bulgarian aggression. That Bulgaria cannot be won to the allied side with the terms of the Bulgarian Treaty is beyond doubt. Sane policy would then dictate that Greece should be made strong.

How to Make Greece Strong

How shall Greece be made strong? It is obvious that this object can be attained by permitting her to unite the people of the Greek race under one rule. Thrace, it is felt, as a sine quâ non, should be given to Greece, also northern Epirus, the islands, and the vilayet of Aidin. These accessions to the present kingdom of Greece would make Greece a nation of 8,000,000 to 8,500,000 people, or double the Bulgarian nation. With a Greater Greece in the Balkans, Bulgaria will find it very profitable to abstain from scheming in the Balkans. Her practical statesmen will realize that Bulgaria will win much from a policy of friendship with the Allies and with her neighbors. To the objection that a Greater Greece may be tempted to take advantage of Bulgaria, it may be pointed out that the Greek people have never yet shown signs of imperialism; that they are a nation of merchants and sailors whose vital interests will necessitate permanent peace in the Near East, and the good-will of their neighbors. But if, as it is not expected, the Greeks should want to abuse their strength, they can be easily forced to abandon their schemes. Greece is on all sides exposed to easy attacks on the sea. The recent war has shown that whereas Bulgaria and Turkey were inaccessible to the Allies, Greece was wholly occupied by them without resistance.

BRITISH PREMIER GOING TO PARIS

Mr. Lloyd George Expected to Spend Week in French Capital —General Basis of Agreement on Problems Is Looked For

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—A representative of The Christian Science Monitor understands that Mr. Lloyd George, the British Premier, who will return to Downing Street from Wales tomorrow evening, will be the chief British representative at the Paris Peace Conference, next week, and probably will spend about a week in Paris, during which time, it is expected, a general basis of agreement on the various problems discussed will be arrived at. There is, however, no prospect of the Premier going to Paris before Wednesday or Thursday. The working out of the details, of course, will take very much longer, but these will not presumably require the Prime Minister's presence.

In confirmation of yesterday's cable to The Christian Science Monitor, it is understood that no decision whatever has been arrived at regarding Constantinople and the Straits, but the Prime Minister's position remains what it was when he said: "What is to be done with Constantinople? What is to be done with the Straits? Can we leave those gates which were slammed in our face under the same gatekeeper? They were shut treacherously in our faces. We cannot trust the same porter."

Muhammadan Opinion Aroused

On the other hand, the Prime Minister is well aware that Muhammadan opinion everywhere is keenly excited over the Turkish question. The Prime Minister probably realizes that if the Turkish question had been settled a year ago, the Turkish Empire might have been completely dismembered, and the Sultanate and Caliphate turned out of Constantinople without causing any undue feeling among the Muhammadans. The delay has given time for emotion to develop and for Bolshevist and other anti-British agitators to inflame and exploit that emotion. Now it is a factor which the Prime Minister has to recognize.

The impression one gets on inquiry here is that the British representatives in Paris will probably start from the standpoint that the Sultanate and Caliphate are separate things and the latter might still have its seat at Constantinople, while Constantinople and the Straits should be under the authority of the League of Nations. The Russian question, it is understood, may not after all bulk largely at this conference.

Italy and the Adriatic

Regarding Italy and the Adriatic again no decisions have been reached and the British representatives will have to regard that question as an open one until they get to Paris and see where Francesco Nitti, the Italian Prime Minister, now stands in this matter. Capt. Gabriele d'Annunzio remains at Fiume and the latest reports have indicated a weakening support of the soldier poet in that town, but, on the other hand, there appears to have been a weakening on the government's side also.

Reverting to Russia, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor finds no confirmation of the reports from the United States that the Allies are prepared to give Japan a free hand to stop the Bolshevist drive eastward. Responsible quarters disclaim any knowledge of this apart from what appears in the newspapers here. There is, however, firm impression that the Japanese will not permit the Bolsheviki to drive further east than Irkutsk. Whether they will stop Bolshevism by force or by coming to an accommodation with it remains an open question.

RATIFICATION HOPE GROWS STRONGER

It Is Said to Be Based on Tremendous Pressure by Country on Senators That They Come to an Agreement on Treaty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—After a series of informal conferences on the Treaty deadlock yesterday, both Republican and Democratic leaders expressed the opinion that when the Senate convenes next Monday definite action for an agreement that will assure the support of 64 senators for the ratification of the Treaty and the League covenant would be taken.

While neither side of the Senate has yet submitted a concrete basis for a compromise, apart from the Lodge reservations, it was plain that compromise sentiment was in the air and that the hope of ultimate ratification had grown stronger during the holiday recess.

Gilbert M. Hitchcock (D.), Senator from Nebraska and Administration leader, when asked why he was so hopeful of an agreement, asserted categorically that the "inexorable necessity of the case and the tremendous pressure" from the country was a warning to both factions in the Senate that they must get down to business and "meet each with a genuine desire to get the Treaty out of the way."

Even Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts, who clings tenaciously to his "irreducible minimum," is hopeful that there will be an eventual agreement.

Plan of Democratic Leaders

The purpose of the Democratic leaders is to sound the sentiment of the entire party when the Senate convenes, work out a tentative program on the basis of this sentiment and then propose it as a basis to the Republicans who favor mild reservations in order that they may sponsor it and get it adopted by a majority within the opposition camp. "Any proposition launched," said Mr. Hitchcock, "must not smack of partisanism. Any proposal that was made by the Democrats would be resented by the opposition and for this reason we propose that the mild reservationists should take the lead in the move to get 64 senators together on a program."

At the same time Mr. Hitchcock indicated another reason why the administration leaders are not willing to make a public move for a compromise. They are embarrassed because none of them know what the President will do. Many of them hesitate to initiate a proposition, while the majority of them would not hesitate, it was said, to accept a real compromise, whatever the President might finally decide.

President's Position

"It was very embarrassing not to have had some word from the President as to how he regards a compromise," said Senator Hitchcock. "The Democratic senators have not known whether to feel free to proceed with a compromise or whether the President would not deposit ratification if they should agree with the Republicans on reservations and get the Treaty through the Senate.

"I believe the President will accept any compromise that would not nullify the Treaty. His position has been simply that he signed a contract with the representatives of other nations at Versailles and that he is not in a position to suggest changes in that contract. He would be breaking faith with the other signers. He has maintained the Treaty is still before the Senate and it must remain there until the Senate has acted finally. So far the Treaty has received only minority votes in the Senate."

Lodge-McNary Conference

At a conference yesterday, Charles McNary (R.), Senator from Oregon, one of the leaders of the "mild reservation" senators, got the consent of Senator Lodge to proceed with plans for the launching of a compromise. The majority leader conferred at length with several other Republican senators who are desirous that action on the Treaty should not be delayed. He declined, however, to say anything about the conferences beyond saying that he felt hopeful that the Treaty deadlock would be broken.

"It looks as though we will get together," Senator Lodge said. As a result of the conferences of the past two weeks it is believed that the friends of the League of Nations on the Republican side will insist on the acceptance of all the Lodge reservations without change, except the so-called preamble, Article X, the Shantung provision, and the Lenroot reservation on the voting power of the British Empire in the League. Article X is proving the main obstacle to an agreement.

STRIKE CALL ISSUED IN DUBLIN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

DUBLIN, Ireland (Friday) — A special trade union committee, appointed in Dublin to deal with the motor permit order, has decided to cancel all permits for driving certain cars, and has called out on strike all the men handling motor spirit, while arrangements have been made to picket the quays to prevent the landing of petrol.

RUMOR OF LOAN REQUEST DENIED

Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, Denounces as Malicious the Alleged Effort to Weaken International Solidarity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, took occasion yesterday to condemn in the severest terms what he denominated as attempts to create friction between the United States and Great Britain through insidious propaganda comparable to that with which the American people were familiarized by the experts of the former Imperial German Government.

The Secretary of State and other officials of this government are convinced that the anti-British propaganda conducted by a certain section of the American press is a standing danger to solidarity and international cooperation between the English-speaking peoples.

The story recently printed by the New York American to the effect that Viscount Grey had secured a promise of a $13,000,000,000 loan from the United States Government was characterized by Secretary Lansing as not only "asinine" on the face of it, but as showing "intellectual depravity" on the part of those responsible for its fabrication.

No Loan Even Mentioned

"Viscount Grey," asserted Mr. Lansing, "never even mentioned the question of a loan during his stay in the United States. The story as published is asinine. It shows on the part of whoever wrote it, either intellectual depravity or softening of the brain. I cannot account for the story except that it was evidently written with malicious intent, probably to create friction between the two countries. You may go as strong as you like in quoting me in condemning this story."

The language used by the Secretary of State, and the tone in which he spoke, indicated that the propaganda, in the view of the State Department, has reached the stage when it is deemed advisable that the American people should be warned against it. It was learned yesterday that neither Viscount Grey nor any other official of the British Government had approached any member of the Wilson Administration in regard to a loan to Great Britain by the United States.

Motive Indicated

Sir George Paish, the foremost British financial expert, is now in the United States to discuss international finance with American experts, and also to discuss this question of loans by private capital seeking inducements to enter foreign fields. It was regarded as significant that the publication of the statement condemned by Secretary Lansing should coincide with Sir George Paish's arrival here. It is a case, said one official, "where he who runs may read."

The motives of the alleged insidious propaganda campaign on foot are clearly understood by all responsible officials here. In a secondary degree this campaign is seen as a drive against the League of Nations project, the insinuation always being that the League is primarily intended to benefit the British Empire.

From the same source came a large part of the opposition to the return to Great Britain of the ships assigned to her by the Supreme Council with the assent of the American representatives on the special commission which dealt with the subject. That the ships were given the United States only to bring American soldiers home made no difference at all to the propagandists, whose desire evidently was to influence the United States Government to go back on its solemn undertakings at Paris.

RED CROSS LEAGUE GETS WAR FUNDS

Contributors' Approval Assumed, Says Dr. Farrand—Nothing to Prevent Animal Experimentation in Proposed Laboratories

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Present activities and future plans of the League of Red Cross Societies, the headquarters of which is in Geneva, Switzerland, were discussed yesterday by Dr. Livingston Farrand, chairman of the central committee of the Red Cross.

The league is an international organization of Red Cross societies formed on the recommendation of Henry P. Davison, formerly chairman of the war council of the American Red Cross, as a means of continuing what he described as "the war Red Cross purposes" in time of peace. Mr. Farrand is Mr. Davison's successor as director of the American Red Cross, having come to national Red Cross headquarters in Washington after the armistice was signed. He said yesterday that inasmuch as a league of Red Cross societies was originally sponsored by the American Red Cross Society, the latter organization had undertaken to finance the league until it was a going concern. To this end the Red Cross had made an appropriation of $2,000,000, on which the league was operating.

Repayment Expected

Although the foregoing appropriation, he said, was made without reservations, it was expected that if the treasury of the League ever became sufficiently financed, the money would be repaid to the American Red Cross. The understanding among the representatives of the Red Cross societies of Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan and the United States, the principal promoters of the league, was that the American Red Cross appropriation was an ad interim method of financing the league until other Red Cross societies which are members of the league had recovered from the strain of the war. So far, Dr. Farrand added, only a few thousand dollars of the appropriation have been spent by the league.

When the war ended the American Red Cross had many millions of dollars in its treasury, and was, according to Dr. Farrand, virtually the only national Red Cross advantageously situated in this respect. He does not know that the $2,000,000 will be repaid nor does the American Red Cross expect to press for its payment, but founders of the league understand that it was in the nature of an advance.

Approval Is Assumed

The appropriation was made, he continued, from those funds of the American Red Cross which had been contributed by the people of the United States for the general activities of the organization in ministering to American soldiers and sailors and giving aid to the armed forces and civilian populations of the allied nations. It was the assumption of officials of the American Red Cross that the appropriation would have the approval of the contributors. They assert that no war obligations of the American Red Cross have been curtailed to make the appropriation.

Asked whether any part of the $2,000,000 might be used for animal experimentation in the proposed laboratories of the league at Geneva, Dr. Farrand replied that he hardly thought it would, although in placing this amount to the order of the league, no specific restrictions were attached. He discounted the opinion that prevails in some quarters that the league will establish extensive laboratories for medical research and experimentation.

"As finally understood among the promoters of the league," Dr. Farrand said, "there was no intention of building laboratories which could compete with such laboratories as those of the Rockefeller Institute, or others I could mention. Such a plan would require as large financial resources as those laboratories have, and personally, I would not ask the American people to give money to a league project of the kind.

Object to Coordinate Results

"The real object of the league is rather to coordinate the results obtained in laboratories in various countries and to make their achievements available throughout the world. It will be necessary, of course, for the league to have laboratories test the efficiency claimed for any remedies or methods proposed by other laboratories and the league laboratories also will be used as an international exposition of these remedies and methods, but the laboratories will not be, as I understand it, on a very large scale."

When asked specifically if the league laboratories would conduct animal experimentation, Dr. Farrand answered that as the laboratories have not been built, he could not prophesy what they would do. There would be no restraint upon the scope of their activities, he commented, yet, as other laboratories would be so much better equipped for this work, any experimentation the league laboratories might undertake probably would be on a small scale.

Present Activity of League

While Geneva had been selected as headquarters for the league on the assumption that the headquarters of the proposed League of Nations also would be established there, the league at any time might select some other city for its headquarters, said Dr. Farrand, who expressed the opinion that the League of Red Cross Societies would continue to function regardless of the fate of the proposed League of Nations. The two leagues, however, were designed to cooperate, he remarked, and both are recognized in the Treaty of Peace.

At present the League of Red Cross Societies is functioning as a supervisory organization over the activities of the national Red Cross societies which are members. In Poland, for instance, the league surveyed conditions, and the American Red Cross at its instigation is carrying on relief work. However, the American Red Cross, Dr. Farrand explained, retains its individuality and operates through its own personnel in expending its funds.

POLICE RAID OFFICES OF SINN FEIN SOCIETY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

DUBLIN, Ireland (Friday) The police and military today raided the offices of the New Ireland Assurance Society, a Sinn Fein enterprise with three Sinn Fein M. P.'s on its management committee. The raid was on a very thorough scale.

Armed Men Raid Limerick Post Office

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

DUBLIN, Ireland (Friday)—Twenty armed and masked men raided the Limerick Post Office at midnight. They held up the staff and escaped with about £4000.

I. W. W. Literature Is Seized

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday) — The Scotland Yard special branch officers seized a big consignment of I. W. W. literature on board the Imperator, when the latter reached Southampton recently. Scotland Yard has now an extensive collection of this reading matter, other attempts to smuggle it into the country or to circulate it here having been equally unsuccessful.

BRITISH IRONMOLDERS REOPEN NEGOTIATIONS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—Negotiations between the Engineering Employers Federation and the three unions concerned in the ironmolders strike were reopened today at the Labor Ministry. The West Bromwich local obstacle having been removed by the timely intervention of the Trades Union Congress Parliamentary Committee, the parties met this morning with only the national issue before them.

The molders held a preliminary meeting with some members of the parliamentary committee, and the committee was present when the joint conference commenced, but the Labor Ministry was not represented, and it is considered unlikely that the department will intervene unless possibility of any further hitch occurs.

THEATRICAL UNREST IN LONDON SETTLED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—After a prolonged sitting a decision was reached yesterday between the National Association of Theatrical Employees and the Society of the West End Theater Managers, by which the representatives of the theatrical employees pledge themselves to advise their committee to accept the managers' offer in order to preserve peace and friendly relations between the proprietors and the men. The theatrical employees express appreciation of the managers' willingness to meet them in regard to individual cases and urge the acceptance of the managers' offer.

SIMULTANEOUS RAIDS ON REDS IN MANY CITIES

Concerted Action Under Direction of Attorney-General of the United States Results in 2000 Arrests—Deportation Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Raids conducted last night by the Department of Justice in 35 cities of the United States, resulted in the arrest of upwards of 2000 aliens who are members of the Communist Party and the Communist Labor Party. They are charged with affiliating with organizations which advocate the overthrow of the United States Government by force and violence, and the Department of Labor will be asked to order their deportation.

Arrests were made in the following cities: Baltimore, Maryland; Boston, Massachusetts; Buffalo, New York; Chicago, Illinois; Cleveland, Ohio; Denver, Colorado; Des Moines, Iowa; Detroit, Michigan; Grand Rapids, Michigan; Hartford, Connecticut; Indianapolis, Indiana; Jacksonville, Florida; Kansas City, Missouri; Los Angeles, California; Louisville, Kentucky; Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Newark, New Jersey; New York, New York; Omaha, Nebraska; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Portland, Oregon; Portland, Maine; Providence, Rhode Island; San Francisco, California; Scranton, Pennsylvania; Spokane, Washington; St. Louis, Missouri; St. Paul Minnesota; Springfield, Massachusetts; Syracuse, New York; Toledo, Ohio, and Trenton, New Jersey.

Result of Planned Action

Nothing approaching the magnitude of these raids is recorded in the history of governmental prosecution of radicals in the United States. A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General of the United States, it is now apparent, had prepared for this drastic action in his statement made public on Wednesday night, in which he asked the people to devote part of New Year's Day to study the radical movement in this country.

Mr. Palmer made public last night a letter he wrote on December 29 to Maclay Hoyne, state's attorney of Cook County, Illinois, in which he asked Mr. Hoyne to defer action by the Illinois state authorities against radicals. Mr. Hoyne, however, conducted a raid on Thursday in Chicago, and issued a statement charging that Mr. Palmer was not sufficiently vigorous in his policy and intimating that federal agents had "tipped off" the radicals to the Chicago raid. The raids in all sections of the country last night explain, according to Mr. Palmer, why he asked Mr. Hoyne to await federal action.

Caution Advised

"The Department of Justice is contemplating a nation-wide campaign against certain groups of radicals," said Mr. Palmer's letter, "which, if things go as we expect, will take place in the very near future. The object of our activities will be to secure, and to submit to the Department of Labor, cases for the deportation of a very large number of some of our most dangerous anarchists and radical agitators. It would be extremely unfortunate for the country at large, and for the Administration, if the local authorities, in a city of such great importance as Chicago, should conduct a raid directed at the same class of individuals on a date prior to that set for national action, and thereby, through the publicity which such local raid in Chicago would involve, send to cover all over the United States large numbers of individuals whom we have great hopes of apprehending for deportation.

"I am, therefore, asking that you defer the making of such extensive arrests for a short period of time, let us say not to exceed 10 days, until the department can complete its arrangements for its nation-wide activities."

Cooperation Pledged

"Were the matter purely local, I perhaps would not feel that the United States Government should call on you for this favor, but inasmuch as the situation is national in scope, with such a tremendous result at stake, I feel it not improper to ask this of you at this time.

"Please rest assured that the Department stands ready to render you any assistance in its power, consistent with its other official duties, in the preparation and prosecution of such cases under your state law as you may see fit to bring against offenders in Cook County, and will attempt, in every possible way, not to interfere with your plans."

The only difference between the Communist Party and the Communist Labor Party, according to officials at the Department of Justice, is one of leadership. Those of these parties, they assert, since their organization last September, have been endeavoring to bring about the establishment of a soviet form of government in this country, similar to the government now existing in Russia.

It is charged also that the two parties have indorsed the third international manifesto issued by Lenine and Trotzky at a convention in Moscow, Russia, last March 2-6, which an-

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nounced the intention of the Bolsheviki to bring about a world-wide revolution.

Suspects All Aliens

Those arrested last night are all aliens, as, under present laws, citizens of the United States cannot be molested for advocating violence toward the government. Russians are said to predominate, but there are Germans, Austrians, and several nationalities, among the accused.

A feature of the manifesto of the Communist Party, made public by the Department of Justice, is the reference to Negroes in the United States. The manifesto states the Communist Party will carry on agitation among Negroes to unite them with all class-conscious workers. It also states the Communist Party must prepare itself for immediate action inspired with revolutionary purposes, the manifesto follows, in part:

"The Communist Party of America is the party of the working class. The Communist Party of America proposes to end capitalism and organize a workers' industrial republic. The workers must control industry and dispose of the products of industry. The Communist Party is a party realizing the limitations of all existing workers' organizations, and proposes to develop the revolutionary movement necessary to free the workers from the oppression of capitalism. The Communist Party insists that the problems of the American worker are identical with the problems of the workers of the world.

Revolution Forecast

"The Communist Party is the conscious expression of the class struggle of the workers against capitalism. Its aim is to direct this struggle to the conquest of political power, the overthrow of capitalism, and the destruction of the bourgeois state. The Communist Party prepares itself for the revolution in the measure that it develops a program of immediate action expressing the mass struggles of the proletariat. These struggle must be inspired with revolutionary spirit and purposes

"The Communist Party is fundamentally a party of action. It brings to the workers a consciousness of the oppression of the impossibility of improving their conditions under capitalism. The Communist Party directs the workers' struggle against capitalism, developing fuller forms and purposes in this struggle, culminating in the mass action of the revolution.

"In close connection with the unskilled workers is the Negro worker. The Negro problem is a political and economical problem. The racial oppression of the Negro is simply the expression of his economic bondage and oppression, each intensifying the other. This complicates the Negro problem, but does not alter his proletarian character. The Communist Party will carry on agitation among the Negro workers to unite them with all class-conscious workers."

Several months' work was involved in preparing for the raids last night. They were timed to take place simultaneously in all 35 cities at 9 o'clock. It will not be known how many of those arrested will be deported until after the Department of Labor has considered the evidence in each case, but officials of the Department of Justice were confident a large majority would be deported. It was stated that the work of rounding up radicals would continue.

Many Taken in New York

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

NEW YORK, New York—Hundreds of alien anarchists were arrested last night by federal and city detectives, who descended suddenly in raids on more than 20 rooms in the region of New York City. Prisoners taken on warrants charging criminal anarchy were to be sent to Ellis Island at once. Those found guilty will be immediately deported, it was announced by the immigration authorities. Federal authorities said that 95 per cent of the prisoners are Russians. More than 80 per cent confessed to membership in either the Communist Party or Communist Labor Party, which has been declared by the courts to be tantamount to criminal anarchy.

The most important raid in the view of the federal agents was that on the offices of the "Novy Mir" said to be the official publication of the Bolsheviki in the United States. This is the paper on which Ludwig C. A. K. Martens served as editor, and on which Leon Trotzky formerly was employed as a reporter.

Raids in New England

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Hundreds of radicals were arrested last night, in raids made at 9 o'clock, throughout Massachusetts and New Hampshire. It was said by the authorities that all the persons arrested were aliens and Communists. The principal prisoner was said to be Amafros Karalius, said to be a Lithuanian organizer of the Communist Party, who was arrested in Nashua, New Hampshire, with about 100 others. Adam Dulski, said to be the secretary of the Communist local in Cambridge, Massachusetts, was arrested. Russian Communist Local No. 2, at a Staniford Street address, was raided and 30 persons taken, as well as the charter and other papers. At the Boston headquarters of the Communist Party, 885 Washington Street, 27 were arrested, and at Russian Communist Hall, Chelsea, 24 more.

Warrants for Deportation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Eighty-five radicals were taken in the raids by the United States Department of Justice here on warrants issued for aliens for deportation. Thirty of those arrested were said by John T. Creighton, special assistant to the Attorney-General of the United States, who is supervising the raids, to be "perfect" cases for deportation. The other 55 were taken in a raid on a so-called soviet school.

There are 150 warrants in the hands of the Department of Justice for Chicago, and the necessary papers have been sent to the United States Department of Labor for a total of 387 warrants for deportation, including the 150 on hand. The raids are being confined to members of the Communist Party of America and the Communist Labor Party, according to Mr. Creighton. I. W. W. are not being molested.

Habeas Corpus Refused

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Application for a writ of habeas corpus or reduction of bail, made by John Chernock and 17 other radicals being detained here for deportation, on authority of the Department of Labor, at Hartford, Connecticut, was denied by United States Judge Garvin in Brooklyn yesterday.

New Jersey Arrests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEWARK, New Jersey — Warrants were issued for 300 radicals in northern New Jersey and at midnight last night, 220, including nine women, had been taken and were being examined before being taken to Ellis Island.

CANADIAN PREMIER LEAVES OTTAWA

Sir George E. Foster to Carry on Sir Robert Borden's Duties During the Latter's Absence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—Sir Robert Borden, the Prime Minister of Canada, yesterday temporarily gave up the activities of his office and will go South or elsewhere for a few months. It has been stated in the press for some days past that the Premier would go to South Africa, but this step has not been definitely decided on. Sir Robert will be absent from Ottawa for at least three months and may be even longer. He will consequently take no part in the coming session of Parliament, which will be commenced about the middle of February.

During the Prime Minister's absence from his office his duties will be performed by Sir George E. Foster, the Minister of Trade and Commerce, but it is likely that a leader of the house will also be chosen, probably by a caucus of the Unionist Party before Parliament assembles.

The changes in the Cabinet have caused but little comment. It has been known for some time past that Maj.-Gen. S. C. Mewburn was desirous of being relieved of his portfolio, that of militia and defense. He joined the Unionist Cabinet at the invitation of Sir Robert Borden, but it was understood that he would return to private life at the conclusion of the war. As a matter of fact, last September he desired to be relieved of his office and only consented to retain his portfolio at the earnest request of the Premier, owing to the latter's unavoidable absence from the capital.

In the course of a letter to General Mewburn, Sir Robert refers to the retiring minister's, "splendid and conspicuous service to Canada and the empire in different capacities." He adds that "especially during the period in which you have presided over the Department of Militia and Defense, your service has been notable."

The vacancy in the Senate caused by the retirement of A. Choquette has been filled, it is stated, by the Hon. Thomas Chapais, who is at present a member of the Quebec Legislative Council, which position he will, of course, have to resign. Mr. Chapais is a man of brilliant parts, a journalist and in politics a Conservative.

ESTIMATE OF TROOPS IN THE GERMAN ARMY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—While the figures which a representative of The Christian Science Monitor has received are of a semi-official character and tend to confirm the recent estimates of the German Army as being on a very large scale, this army will only constitute a contravention of the terms of the Peace Treaty when the latter comes into force. The allied authorities, it is understood, however, have not lost sight of the German military forces and no alarm is felt regarding any military danger from Germany.

As stated in recent cables to The Christian Science Monitor, Germany's transport and food situation alone puts it out of the question for her to mobilize and maintain a large army, even if there was sufficient unity and disposition throughout Germany to attempt the task.

The German Government, however, it is understood, has been notified by the Supreme Council that her present forces will constitute a contravention of the Peace Treaty terms when the latter become operative.

The figures referred to estimate the strength of the regular army at 400,000, the land forces of the regular navy at 12,000, the emergency volunteers at 150,000 to 200,000, the civil guards at 300,000 to 400,000, and the armed constabulary at 40,000 to 50,000, or a total of over 1,000,000 men. The above estimate of temporary volunteers and civil guards, however, cannot be regarded as of any real value.

MILLIONS FOR NEW SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Board of Estimate adopted a resolution yesterday appropriating $8,000,000 for the construction of new school buildings, which, with the $7,000,000 appropriated last week, makes a total of $15,000,000 for this purpose.

PROPAGANDA IN SCHOOLS OPPOSED

American Federation of Teachers Deprecates Use of Educational Machinery for the Collection of Funds From the Pupils

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The American Federation of Teachers adopted a code of ethics at its meeting here yesterday for the teachers of the organization and to be presented to teachers outside of the federation for their consideration.

The federation, which is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, made a declaration of its position on the matter of organized Labor and in this resolution stated its belief that schools should not be used by any group of persons for organized propoganda or to promote the special intercsts of any group, and also passed a resolution in which it declared: "We deprecate the practice of using the machinery of the schools for systematic collections of funds from pupils."

The code of ethics reads, in part, as follows:

"The two outstanding bodies to whom teachers are responsible are the children and the people of our country. These must be recognized at every stage in educational situations and procedures. The principle of division of labor is recognized and employed in the social organization under which we live.

Duties to Children

"Implicit in this scheme of things is the consciousness that to the teacher is left the large and important task of fashioning out the crude material upon which the school exercises its function a product not only acceptable to the social organization, but prepared to carry the work of civilization to higher planes. This duty to the child includes within its scope all those children who vary from normality and embraces every aspect of the child's physical, mental and emotional life. It extends beyond the schoolroom to all those agencies and formative influences that contribute to and supplement educational and ethical ends. As the educated class, par excellence, recognizing the need for social reconstruction of wide-reaching significance, teachers especially feel their responsibility to the super-normal child who must provide the future leadership of the race. Engaged as they are in the most altruistic of professions, they accept the high responsibilities which these relationships and functions entail, and pledge themselves to their fulfillment.

Responsibility to the Public

"The teachers have duties to the public also, for their work is with the citizen-to-be. Because their responsibility is to the public, they must account to it, giving value received in tangible evidence of the promise of a future virile citizenship. The authority of accredited representatives of the public, who intrinsically and by virtue of effective public service merit respect, must be recognized. When, in unfortunate situations, this ideal condition is violated, their final appeal for reform and relief must be to the public.

"In the many serious adjustments that should be made in order that they serve the public in the fundamental ways implied by their office in civil life, they recognize that only those methods which are accepted as legal and ethical shall be employed, that their campaigns for improvement shall be characterized by dignity, sanity, justice, and moderation, and that their demands for constructive changes must always be based on their fundamental rights as human beings and their social rights as trainers of the young.

"The great principle lying at the basis of law and order in general shall at no time be sacrificed to temporary gain. As a logical supplement to this recognition of duty to the public-in-process-of-forming, they pledge themselves to favor and foster all educational movements with adults undertaken under public auspices.

Need of Sympathy and Loyalty

"The teachers in their relations with each other feel the need of a generous sympathy and an unmistakable loyalty. They should support each other in constructive work and collectively uphold the principles for which they stand, particularly when these are jeopardized by reactionary influences.

"The teacher recognizes in the insufficient material rewards of teaching and in their economic inequality, a social injustice; in the deplorable lack of pedagogical standards and dearth of trained teachers, the blighting hand of political and administrative incompetency; in elimination of them from administrative participation in school work, the power and pressure of moneyed and political interests; in the many deplorable conditions calling for school reform, the clarion call to a larger fulfillment of their duties. These conditions they pledge themselves to improve, correct, and eradicate without fear or compromise.

"Furthermore, and finally, they pledge themselves to conserve, promote and perpetuate all those ideals that emphasize human rights and to further, in every legitimate way, the progress of our beloved country toward its high destiny here and in the councils of the world."

TRADE PROSPECTS IN BRITAIN DURING 1920

LONDON, England (Friday)—Great Britain faces a year in 1920 of unprecedented trade, if the nation can escape further labor trouble and clear away transport congestion, says a statement issued here today by the American Chamber of Commerce which sums up conditions at the end of the year 1919.

American business men are urged to invest in foreign securities and enterprises in order to aid in the balancing of exchange which now is forcing Europeans out of American markets.

The Chamber of Commerce says it expects an early settlement of the strike of molders which for 14 weeks has been "slowly strangling the productivity of shipyards, railway work shops, motor factories and engineering establishments." This labor tie-up, which is said to be the only important one at present, is represented as vitally affecting the railways and adding to transportation congestion, in view of the fact that thousands of cars cannot be repaired without castings and because new cars are not being built, as private enterprises are unwilling to invest until the government settles the issue of the nationalization of the railroads.

Settlement of the molders' strike and a decision by the government on the nationalization issue, the statement of the Chamber of Commerce points out, would clear the way for a great industrial advance.

BOSTON AUDIENCE HEARS MR. BERGER

Socialist Congressman-Elect From Wisconsin Explains His Stand During the Recent War

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Victor L. Berger, recently elected as Congressman from the fifth Wisconsin district, a Socialist who was convicted by a jury in Illinois on a charge of violation of the Espionage Act, spoke last evening in Convention Hall to about 1500 persons, under the auspices of the state Socialist Party. Owing to apprehension that the American Legion might make an effort to stop the meeting, there was a large force of policemen on duty at the hall, but no trouble developed, though there were some minor disturbances.

When Mr. Berger alluded to F. W. Dallinger (R.), Representative in Congress from this State and a leader of the movement against Mr. Berger when he was unseated by Congress, there was some small applause for Mr. Dallinger. This led to hisses from the Socialists.

Later in the speech, a group of young men, one of whom wore an army overcoat, filed out of the room. "I am sorry that the gentlemen of the legion are not going to hear the rest of my speech," Mr. Berger remarked. It was from the section where these young men sat that earlier, when Mr. Berger was being introduced by George E. Roewer Jr. that applause broke out during Mr. Roewer's reading of words attributed to Judge K. M. Landis, who sentenced Mr. Berger, and who was quoted as saying that he regretted he could not have Mr. Berger shot. Mr. Roewer read them to illustrate his contention that Mr. Berger had been tried before a prejudiced judge and consequently had not had a fair trial.

Early in Mr. Berger's speech, while he was explaining his stand on the war and contending that President Wilson had admitted that it was caused by trade rivalries, a man in the audience, said to be David Goldstein, a Roman Catholic lecturer against Socialism, interrupted him. Mr. Berger was advised by the chairman to pay no attention to him, but the man made other remarks which created some feeling among Socialists in the audience. A policeman spoke to him and he remained quiet during the rest of the speech. "I am going to make my own speech, and Mr. Goldstein may have the platform after I am through," said Mr. Berger.

The speakers, who included James F. Carey, a former member of the Legislature of Massachusetts, and Chandler Owen, a Negro editor, urged parliamentary means of reform. Mr. Berger spoke of his own case, insisting that his district had the right to representation in Congress.

NEW YEAR MANIFESTO OF PRESIDENT EBERT

BERLIN, Germany (Thursday)—President Ebert requested the Chancellor to publish the following New Year manifesto today:

"In the year just ended chaos was averted and the unity of the Empire was maintained and consolidated. Under pressure of a reckless force we were compelled to conclude a peace threatening the honor and welfare of our nation and placing the fruits of our work of past and future years at the mercy of foreigners.

"The year which begins must decide whether Germany, despite all difficulties will maintain herself as a nation and state and develop her economic life on a sound basis or whether, through internal quarrels, she will definitely collapse and bury the hopes, even of her future generation.

"With these prospects of our fate before my eyes I urge all those calling themselves Germans, in view of the common danger, to close their ranks in order that each one, according to his capacity, may help to the utmost in the restoration of the Fatherland."

FENG KUO-CHENG PASSES AWAY

PEKING, China (Tuesday)—Feng Kuo-Cheng, former President of China, passed away here today.

President Feng Kuo-Cheng, who was the Chief Executive who approved the decision of the Chinese Cabinet in August, 1917, to declare war on Germany and Austria and asserted his willingness to cooperate with the Allies in prosecuting the war, was created a baron of the second class for his part, as commander of the first imperial army, in suppressing a revolutionary uprising at Hanyang in November, 1911. On the establishment of the Republic and the promulgation of a Constitution in 1912, he was appointed chief of the President's military council of the Board of War, and was also a director of the general staff. He was raised to the rank of field-marshal for his activities against the revolutionaries in China in 1913, and was elected Vice-President of the Chinese Republic in November, 1916, being appointed Acting President by President Li Yuan-Hung when the latter resigned in 1917. He retained the presidency until September, 1918, when he was succeeded by Hsu Shih-Chang.

BOLSHEVIKI CLAIM CONTINUED ADVANCE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday) — The Bolshevist advance against General Denikin continues strongly. In the Don basin, a Bolshevist wireless message claims that all the railway junctions have been captured. A break through on the Don front, it adds, has so developed that it would be hardly possible for General Denikin to ward off serious danger to Rostov and Novo-Tcherkask.

The capture of Ekaterinoslav is described as of great strategic importance. The Red troops are consolidating themselves on both banks of the Dniester and with this accomplished the road to the Crimea, Kherson and Odessa is opened to them.

Irkutsk Declared in State of Siege

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—Reuter reports that, owing to revolutionary outbreaks, Irkutsk was declared in a state of siege on December 25.

Agreement With Esthonia

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—At the same time that the armistice for a period of seven days was concluded between Soviet Russia and Esthonia on December 31, according to a Moscow wireless message a preliminary agreement was also entered into regarding military guarantees and Esthonian independence.

PLEA FOR HINDU AND MUHAMMADAN UNITY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—Hakim Ajmal Khan, president of the All-India Moslem League, speaking at Armitsar recently, Reuter states, pleaded for Hindu and Muhammadan unity and stated that religious authorities were supporting the proposal to substitute sheep and camels for cows in their sacrifice.

Dealing with the Turkish settlement, he said that any trampling on Muhammadan sentiments would create perennial unrest. The president of the Indian National Congress at Amritsar in opening proceedings referred very gratefully to the recent Royal proclamation.

DEMOCRATS TO BE INVITED TO CHICAGO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The Chicago City Council, by unanimous vote, decided yesterday to invite the national Democratic convention to this city. Mayor W. H. Thompson was instructed to name a committee to visit the Democratic National Committee in Washington next week for the purpose.

MR. HOOVER'S PLANS FOR FEEDING EUROPE

BERLIN, Germany (Thursday)—The government has received news that an agreement has been reached on the conditions suggested by Herbert Hoover, whereby food will be supplied to central Europe. It expects shipments of flour will arrive in Hamburg on January 6, but says they will not be distributed until details of Mr. Hoover's plan are completed.

SALES OF LIQUOR IN ITALY TO BE LIMITED

ROME, Italy (Friday)—A decree has been issued in Italy under which the sale of liquor containing more than 20 per cent of alcohol will be permitted only between 8 a. m. and 3 p. m. on weekdays and until 4 p. m. on Saturdays. The decree further states that sales must cease at noon on Sundays, and are completely prohibited on holidays.

NEW PLANET SOUGHT

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The possibility that a planet outside Neptune exists in the solar system is being investigated at the Harvard Astronomical Observatory, it was said yesterday. Sky photographs are being continued, as they have been carried on for years, at the observatory, and if the planet exists it will be brought to light, it is believed, by this process. If the planet exists and should be found, it would be a faint spot of light on the photographic plate.

WISCONSIN DRY TICKET

MADISON, Wisconsin—The Prohibitionists of Wisconsin will place a presidential ticket in the field, William C. Dean, chairman of the Wisconsin State Central Committee, announced yesterday. It was indicated that they might endorse either J. H. Woertendyke of Los Angeles, California, or F. C. Hendrickson of Cumberland, Maryland, for president.

HAWAII PLANTERS' WELFARE PLANS

Bureau Proposed to Systematize Work—Contemplate Study of Living Conditions and Hours, Particularly for Children

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—At the recent annual meeting of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters Association, the social welfare committee submitted an extended report in which it recommended that a bureau be established for handling welfare work, which should be a clearing house as to conditions and the guiding hand in a system of activities which should be territory-wide. The recommendations of the committee were considered favorably, which gives assurance that this particular work will be systematized and greatly enlarged in the future. The report says:

"Some of the findings of investigators have rudely awakened us to a realization that at least on some of the plantations conditions are not as they should be, improvements have not progressed as rapidly as we had thought, and the delinquency of one plantation endangers the labor status of all. Besides sound business reasons, there is an ethical obligation, that we properly care for those whom we have brought here, and the further obligation that their standards of living and social conditions be such that their descendants will be qualified to become useful American citizens."

In addition to the recommendations outlined, the report says:

"It has well been demonstrated that the employment of welfare workers by individual plantations is profitable. Your committee recommends that, as a policy, each plantation, individually or jointly with neighboring plantations, employ an inspector who shall promote and direct the welfare work of the plantation.

"We recommend that the bureau should maintain general and detailed plans for laying out new camps and making additions to old ones, and that any plantations that are planning to construct new camps or additions should seek the advice and suggestions of the bureau before going ahead. The bureau should also prepare and maintain plans and specifications for various types of dwellings and outbuildings on an established building code.

"In order that systematized and proper entertainment can be supplied, each plantation should be urged to provide a practical and adequate amusement hall. It should be the future aim of the bureau to at least supervise, if not conduct, an organization for furnishing proper entertainment.

"We recommend that the matter of establishing, through cooperation with the department of public instruction, night schools and other educational activities which would tend to develop the youth on the plantations, should at least be given careful consideration.

"A study of living requirements and hours of work should be made. It is axiomatic that a living wage must be paid, and such definite information as can be obtained will be valuable when prospects are other than as at present. It is possible that more work could be performed with shorter hours. Certainly the question of hours of work is most pertinent to the employment of children. A careful study of the reasons why the children of plantation laborers prefer other employment should also be made."

ALCOHOL INQUIRY CONTINUED

SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts—Investigation of the source of the wood alcohol whisky that has caused 62 fatalities in this part of the Connecticut Valley was carried into Connecticut yesterday with the visit to Hartford of Capt. Peter Cullen of the Holyoke Police Department and Chicopee officers. Col. A. F. Foote, head of the State Department of Public Safety, returned to Boston yesterday, leaving state detectives T. E. Bligh and D. J. Manning to continue the investigation in this vicinity. Fourteen men arrested on charges of murder or manslaughter will be up for hearings in the Chicopee police court today.

MEXICAN CONDITIONS SAID TO BE IMPROVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

EL PASO, Texas — Steady gains in commerce and agriculture in the Mexican State of Chihuahua are being made, according to a statement by Gov. Andres Ortiz, who recently passed through El Paso en route to Piedras Negras, Mexico, to confer with President Venustiano Carranza on Mexican conditions. "The State is being rapidly rid of bandits," the Governor said, "and within a short time we expect complete peace and harmony to reign."

Referring to domestic conditions, Governor Ortiz said:

"We are giving special attention to transportation facilities, and our commerce is rapidly increasing. The crops in the State of Chihuahua are unusually good this year; trade has taken on added impetus with the recent bandit defeats, and since the railroads have been protected by military guards in armored cars, there has been much less trouble from raids upon the trains. Of course, all these things cannot be accomplished in a short time, as we have a vast territory to cover and only a limited means with which to do it. But we are gradually bringing order out of chaos in Mexico, and time will prove that we have the situation in hand, despite unfavorable reports circulated by enemies of the Carranza régime."

TEXAS ENFORCEMENT IS SAID TO BE LAX

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—Enforcement officers in San Antonio assert that there are between 200 and 300 illicit stills in operation in this State and that there are between 10,000 and 15,000 bootleggers plying their trade unmolested. "If the State of Texas would do its duty in enforcing the liquor laws," said T. J. Taylor, chief revenue agent for the district, "there would be little left for the United States Government to do in this respect." The federal force to cope with the situation is declared to be totally inadequate.

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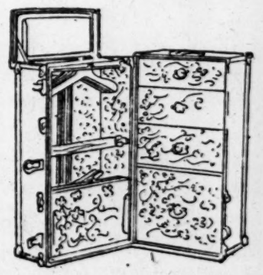

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"I will say a few words at random, And do you listen at random"

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

It was the White Queen, who, when she proposed to hire Alice as a lady's maid, offered "twopence a week, and jam every other day." It is true she qualified this by explaining that every other day was never today, or as she put it "jam tomorrow and jam yesterday—but never jam today." A similar fate seems to have overtaken the engine room of the freighter Princess May. Unfortunately, however, the chief engineer had so pathetically set his heart on jam that he allowed the bilge pumps to stop and the fires to go out, because, as the general traffic manager of the line explains, "he wanted jam, common ordinary old jam to spread on his bread." It was in vain that marmalade was offered to him in tins, marmalade apparently by the ton. It was jam or nothing, and so S. O. S. calls had to be sent out over the ocean, and the ship to be towed into port. And only to think that none of this need ever have happened if the engineer had taken a job in a jam factory instead of on board a ship.

A Poet Turned Tyrant

Ohe!
Jam satis est.

It is a Latin word, and has no connection whatever with the jam factory or the steward's pantry of the Princess May. The line, in short, is a quotation from an old Roman poet, but happens to represent what the modern Romans are endeavoring to say, all the time, to a certain poet, who is taking himself far more seriously than is anyone else. Horace, on a journey to Brundusium, quotes the line as a remonstrance of his slaves to the watermen who were putting too many passengers on board, "Stop! *now* it is enough," and Signor Nitti, nineteen centuries later, says the same thing to d'Annunzio by wireless. Yet there is this connection between the English jam and the Latin jam, that the pathetic engineer, for it is pathetic to desire jam at the risk of a shipwreck, wanted his jam, and wanted it so badly *now*, that he could not wait to get ashore. D'Annunzio, too, desires jam, jam in the slang sense dear to the London street boy, and he also wants it in the Horatian now. So he dresses himself up in the clothes of a corporal of storm troops, and struts through the ranks of the mutineers at Fiume like the real Little Corporal at Austerlitz. He sees himself a fourteenth century tyrant, writes the "Corsiere" plaintively, "whilst everybody else only sees a naughty boy playing with matches." Let the "Corsiere," however, take heart: there is the salvation of the situation; the jam-struck engineer nearly produced a tragedy, the tragedian is rehearsing an opera-bouffe.

The Affaire Pams

Nor are the rehearsals in Fiume the only ones which are taking place at present. In a few weeks the election of a new President of the Republic is due, and the great stage for that drama is already being set at Versailles. Is Monsieur Clemenceau a candidate? No man at present knows. Monsieur Clemenceau is passing the New Year in his constituency, and it is understood that he will seize the opportunity to announce his retirement from the Senate, on the occasion of the forthcoming elections. This, however, does not answer the question whether Monsieur Clemenceau will be a candidate for the Presidency, or will have a candidate of his own. Seven years ago the Tiger had a candidate of his own with whom he attempted to exclude Monsieur Poincaré. It was one of the Tiger's mistakes, a bêtise so to speak, it was also a comedy. The candidate was a worthy man, a gentleman named Pams, officially a Minister of Agriculture, in private life a maker of cigarette papers. Monsieur Pams, the Tiger assured the country, assured the Senate, assured, and this must have been hardest of all, himself, was the man to make the name of France once more respected in the world. In no time Paris was convulsed by the affaire Pams: indeed, so unnecessarily warm did Monsieur Clemenceau's appreciation of "my dear Pams" wax that Monsieur Poincaré sent his seconds to him to demand an explanation. Now if Monsieur Pams had enjoyed any other name the thing might have gone through. But the handicap was too great. Every day the laughter of Paris was losing him the election. When the vote was taken Monsieur Poincaré had a large majority. Some time later the flâneurs on the Boulevards declared that a friend meeting the Tiger had stopped and inquired for Monsieur Pams. "Don't you talk to me of Pams," came the answer. "I am sick of Pams. Let him continue to make cigarette papers." So it would seem that even Monsieur Pams was evidently not without his share in the smile.

The Ambassador Who Never Was

It was thus Monsieur Pams unobtrusively made his exit, and now a statesman as famous as Monsieur Pams was unknown is making his exit, this time from Washington. Lord Grey enjoys the extraordinary distinction of having been an ambassador who never was an ambassador. He arrived in Washington months ago, but, as the complete letter writers say, owing to circumstances over which he had no control, he has never presented his credentials, and is retiring still an ambassador who never was an ambassador. Of course an immense amount of nonsense has been talked about the situation, largely by gentlemen who never spoke to Lord Grey in their lives. Had they done so their effort after sensationalism would have received a severe shock. Lord Grey is easily one of the least sensational statesmen in the world, he is also easily one of the most level-headed. It would be quite impossible for him to indulge in an affaire Pams. He is essentially an Englishman, with an Englishman's respect for silence; and would certainly agree with Horace,

Tacitus pasci si corvus posset, haberet
Plus dapis, et rixæ multo minus invidiæque.

If only the crow could have fed in silence, it would have had more to eat, and less fighting and envy.

The Commoner

In spite, however, of Horace, it is not always possible for the metaphorical crow to feast in silence. Take Mr. Bryan, for instance, how is it possible for him to fight a presidential campaign in silence, and this is 1920. Already some one has written to ask him to address a vast meeting in Madison Square Garden, in order to revive the Bryan League. And is there any politician so greatly daring as to suggest that the Bryan League is incapable of rehabilitation? If there is, let him take heed from the sad experience of Benjamin Disraeli. Benjamin, in one of those sallies of invective, which he described as the ornament of debate, compared the Liberal leaders, sitting side by side on the Treasury bench, to a range of extinct volcanoes. Then one day there was a sudden rumbling in the range, the activity of the Midlothian eruption was manifested; and, when the stream of verbiage ceased to flow, the Conservative benches were found to resemble the streets of Pompeii. Now it is just like that with Mr. Bryan. The boom of 1896 was followed by the boom of 1900. Then came the wrecking of the Parker candidacy in 1904, followed by the boom of 1908. Next the appearance of the president-maker of 1912, and then the lean year of 1916, when all the sheaves were bowing before the Wilson sheaf. And now, 1920, and who dare prophesy?

LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

Monopoly and Bolshevism

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Wages are, after all, only one share of the produce of a country. The other shares go to landlords and capitalists in the forms of ground rent, interest, and profits. The Bolshevik wants the whole of the produce in wages, no mortgagees to pay interest to, the land to be held in common, and buildings, goods, and tools to be owned by the workers collectively. However absurd seem these demands, they cannot be ignored. Unearned incomes are the excuse for Bolshevism, and until they are rendered impossible, the extremist can continually urge his claim that those who work are supporting those who do not.

Incomes not earned by service are the fruit of special privilege, and the greatest one is the monopoly of the natural resources of the country, including land values in every form. Our present taxation is directed against the business community, and hardly touches the far greater private gains from "investments in lands, loans, and franchises." No speaker or writer has yet convinced the workingmen that these incomes are earned by service, and therefore the menace of Bolshevism will hang over us until some statesman finds the way of justice.

(Signed) OSCAR HUDSON.
Toronto, Ontario, December 16, 1919.

League of Nations

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

In that splendid and interesting letter, "National Self-Respect and the League of Nations," the writer states that "a most important point seems to have been overlooked, or at any rate very slightly touched upon in the various interesting editorials in The Christian Science Monitor, reviewing or commenting upon the attitude of the United States Senate regarding the League of Nations."

It would seem that the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor has never once lost sight of this "point" in his various editorials on this subject. The League of Nations has never been referred to as emanating from the United States in any of them, but repeatedly and specifically as President Wilson's own idea.

(Signed) S. MORRIS.
Boston, Massachusetts, December 11, 1919.

SAVINGS STAMPS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The countenance of Washington reappears, succeeding that of Franklin, on the United States war savings stamp; and those who purchase in January may buy a $5 stamp for $4.12, with the price advancing 1 cent a month through the year. That the sale should have dropped during the past year was to be expected, but that enough people should continue the habit of this form of investment to encourage the government to continue indefinitely providing the stamps seems to show a substantial gain in national thrift over the years immediately before the war. One may admit that the stamp makes no vivid appeal to the sense of financial adventure, but it provides a fine way for the modest investor to buy one occasionally and pleasantly surprise himself, at the end of the year, by the number of stamps he has purchased.

BEAUTY AND THE STAGE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The other day a literary man was heard to lament the absence of court comedy in the modern world—those plays of fantasy, or of good manners, written solely for the amusement of a cultured circle. When courts ceased to be the arbiters of taste, sartorial, literary, and dramatic, playwrights likewise abandoned writing plays for kingly eyes and ears. There can be no aristocracy of comedy in a democracy. Instead, we have an Ibsen portraying the tragi-comedy of middle class life, and a Galsworthy, or a Maxim Gorki, showing us the tragedies of the lower depths. Has there been gain, or loss, in the disappearance of court comedy? Is there any real point to the complaint of our literary friend?

Ruskin found, it will be recalled, his chief disapproval of the modern industrial world in its lack of beauty, and in the attitude which regarded beauty as unessential. The world has, however, of late been coming around to Ruskin's point of view, and, consequently, to a realization of what one may call the practical value of beauty. Public buildings, parks, and the planning of towns today all reveal an appreciation of beauty, and a recognition of its necessity. But in literature, including the drama, a bald realism has long usurped the field—a realism which has often drawn its details from the least beautiful aspects of modern life. One cannot imagine John Lyly, the author of that delightful court comedy of "Alexander and Campaspe," writing, say, "Strife," and enforcing a negative conclusion with the words, "That's just where the fun comes in." Nor would he approve of Bernard Shaw's famous phrase, "I am not an 'art for art's sake' man." Lyly knew well enough what every creative artist knows, that art for art's sake carries with it endless spiritual corollaries of beauty and contentment, whereas art for any other sake seldom does.

Art Should Create Beauty

But there are no favored circles today, set apart from the mass of mankind, for whom a dramatist may write, and a good thing too. So speaks the objector. Then why worry about the absence of court comedy? Our present day arbiters of intellect are scattered throughout all the varied social strata, from millionaires to shopkeepers, and when a dramatist writes for so composite an audience, he is in reality better serving his art than in producing it for the intellectual pleasure of a favored few. All this is true, provided the artist does not neglect his primary purpose of using his art to create beauty. When the artist wrote for a court, as did Lyly, Shakespeare, and Ben Jonson, with his masques, to name but three, beauty was the paramount idea. The play had to achieve that much both in word and picture, or it failed. There was no temptation to exploit the topical story—the world of romance was an inexhaustible realm in which to seek for plots.

Today, the dramatist is more inclined to turn to sensations like those of the Elizabethan "A Yorkshire Tragedy," or to the rose-pink sentimentality of vicarage gardens, than to take his courage in his two hands and tell the truth about beauty. His composite audience may appreciate beauty, but he is certain that it likes sensation and the portrayal of passing events. His writing must perforce have a vaguer purpose; it must feel about for adventitious aids to popular interest, and when beauty does enter it, it does so not because the dramatist must have beauty in his work, but rather because he chooses beauty as an added embellishment.

The Need of Sincerity

The result is, as Mr. Galsworthy some time ago pointed out, a lack of sincerity among many dramatists—only it is over this question of beauty that they seem most insincere, as if they actually feared it. This may often be quite unconscious, as, when men become themselves steeped in the facts of modern life and write of them, they may not be aware that modern life itself often, as Ruskin said, neglects or is unaware of the greater fact of beauty. In this case one feels often that certain dramatists have studied life at the expense of their art. They have fallen into the Victorian error of believing that facts are more important than their spiritual significance. Consequently, they give us facts, but no interpretation of them. Beauty in art, on the other hand, demands an absorption of facts into the imagination, and their final interpretation in terms of a poet's vision. Writers cannot be sincere about beauty unless they believe in it.

It is, however, stretching the point too far to say that the decay of regal courts as influences upon taste is responsible for the disappearance of beauty from drama. Our literary friend could not recreate a drama of beauty by setting up another Queen Elizabeth. In fact, even in the spacious days it was probably easier to write over the heads of a court audience than it was to write over the heads of the groundlings. Elegance may be more obviously on the surface. Yet the court did furnish a certain incentive for the creation of a drama of sheer beauty, which seems not to exist today.

Two reasons for this have already been given: the composite nature of an audience keenly interested in the present; and the belief in the importance of acts. Neither of these, granted a dramatist of genius, would stand in the way of a man sincere in his love of beauty. The mediocre man must always live by his wits, giving the audience such measure of things of passing interest as he may discover, or be capable of telling; the great dramatist, however, is free to live by his imagination. He does not cut his cloth to fit his audience, but brings his audience to see what he chooses to offer. If complaint there be, it is that many dramatists of varying degree of genius—and we have many such today—have not made the most of their art. Beauty many of them could give as some have given, in full measure. How many, for example, have dared such things as the beautiful lyric choruses of Drinkwater's "Abraham Lincoln"? We need, in short, to abandon our fictitious realism, with its relish for petty and so-called accurate details, and return to the larger realism of romance.

Style an Essential

This means, of course, a stylistic drama—one that reflects the author's own workmanship, together with his own interpretation. To set things down as they are, without comment, is to be a reporter of current events, not an artist. Again, to reproduce accurately the speech of the day is not to have style in writing, and a drama must have style as much as any other form of literary composition. And style may be achieved without any sacrifice of the illusion of reality, as both Shakespeare and Molière can testify. A plot should be a synthesis, and interpretation, of an experience of life, not a mere transcript of it. Last of all, the essence of drama is the effect of events upon character, and not the events themselves.

Many dramatists have wandered far from the canons of their art, lured by the will-o'-the-wisps of facts. They have failed to realize that the light should glow within their own imaginations—that they cannot find it without. There is no need to set up a court circle, or, indeed, any specially cultured circle, to give them the needed inspiration. A large audience is patiently waiting, and hoping, to see beauty restored to the stage—not a beauty of spectacle merely, that we have in plenty today, but a beauty of thought and of utterance, of fancy and the imagination. Until we believe sincerely in beauty our literary friends will continue to lament the absence of court comedy.

A HALFWAY HOUSE FOR BIRDS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

In southern Canada, Jack Miner has established on his 200-acre farm a bird sanctuary, to provide safety, food,

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Visitors at Jack Miner's bird sanctuary

and care for all manner of migratory wild birds on their flights between the north and the south in the spring and fall of each year. Mr. Miner has great affection for his feathered friends, many of whom return regularly to his hospitable fields. This affection is increased by reason of the fact that the birds' host had once been engaged in the occupation of supplying the markets of the world with wild game. He now not only shelters and feeds them by the thousand each year, but he has been a great factor in revolutionizing the migratory bird laws of both the United States and Canada, thus adding to the protection afforded to wild birds in their flights.

The bird sanctuary was founded by Jack Miner 15 years ago. In that opening year of the resort for the feathered fliers 19 guests were accommodated—a flock of wild geese. The year following there were 40 patrons of the friendly fields of the Canadian farm, and the numbers of the visitors have increased year by year, until now between 2000 and 3000 birds, mostly geese and ducks, spend several months there. In the spring of the year they arrive, late in March or early April, and remain until about the first of May, when the flight for the northland is resumed. In the autumn they return to him in October, and remain about one month, and then the journey southward is continued. It is an established fact that should any of the birds experience any difficulties that would force them to halt their migratory flight before they would ordinarily do so, they strive to reach the Miner sanctuary, where, they seem to understand, there is kindly ministration for them. And here they are well cared for until ready to continue the flight.

Several years ago Mr. Miner conceived the idea of placing on the legs of his winged visitors aluminium bands containing two messages to whosoever should catch or find the birds. One of these messages contains a request that the band be sent back to Mr. Miner, who will pay one dollar for each one returned to him. The other message is a verse from the Bible. As wild birds, their history shows, find their way to many sparsely inhabited parts of the continent, these birds thus become missionaries to isolated peoples. Five thousand wild fowl have already been thus equipped with messages. Many bands have been returned, from all parts of North America. The Indians of the Hudson Bay region were some of those returning the bands.

The bird sanctuary, situated in Kingsville, Essex County, Ontario, has been sown with quantities of wild, seed-bearing weeds and shrubs, for Mr. Miner in this way supplies the birds with abundance of food to carry them on their transcontinental flights.

AN ENGLISH HILL IN AUTUMN

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

From the vantage point of the Attic Window new and beautiful aspects of the hill were constantly unfolding. But the extent of the view was necessarily more or less circumscribed, and the owner of the attic had a great desire for a closer acquaintance with what seemed so attractive from a distance. It was not long before this wish was gratified, and later she came to know it very well.

Beautiful at every season, it was always a puzzle to decide whether it seemed most lovely in spring or in autumn. The elusive charm of the soft spring coloring kept its secrets close, but the autumn flaunted its gorgeous colors bravely, so that he who ran might read.

Toward the close of October, in that wonderful aftermath known as St. Luke's summer, when day succeeded glorious day, each one better than the last, each added its touch to the beauty of the hill. Calm, shining days these were, when, in the early mornings the sun shot level rays across the soft mist that veiled the valley, and the smoke of many bonfires hung blue over the allotment gardens, where the pear trees flamed brilliant red, and the plum leaves had turned to gold. Then was the time to start the ascent of the hill.

October Glories

About two-thirds of the way up, a narrow pathway skirted the base of the great quarry and ran round the face of the slope, which rose abruptly above it. Below, a belt of beech trees surrounded the few houses which had been built on the lower part. Strewn with rocks and bowlders, the surface of this little path was dappled with the light which filtered through the trees. These gleamed and shone all gold, and bronze, and copper, as the sun touched their faintly frosted leaves hanging out millions of dew drops, each with its tiny rainbow reflected from the light.

Above, the brownish green of the coarse grass which clothed the upper surface was broken by the mass of quarried cliffs standing out from the sky line, gold against blue, wonderfully satisfying to the eye. The path trended upward till it led right to the summit of the hill, but very far around, and on to a sort of grassy down. Beyond this were fold upon fold of hills, where in the distance the Birdlip Road showed a white streak, climbing ever higher.

In the Valley

Shurdington Hill lay below—all soft, dimpled hollows, and long blue shadows; and beyond, Churchdown, rising out of the mist. Down in the valley, the green masses of the elm trees were only just touched with gold. A grassy track led back along the ridge, from which one looked down on the yellow stone of the quarries with their sharply shadowed cracks and fissures. Suddenly, as the curve was rounded, the semicircle of the Cotswold outposts burst on the view—Pegglesdown, Cleeve Cloud, and Bredon Hill, melting one into another, wondrously soft and pearly in the misty distance.

Spread out below lay the town, sheltered by its rampart of hills. A garden town indeed, as it so often proclaimed itself, with its avenues of trees, its flower-filled spaces, and the brilliant scarlet banners of ampelopsis hanging from its gray houses! Directly overhead a sky of purest blue, without clouds, gradually paled into soft gray haze toward the horizon.

Beneath stretched the wide plain, melting quickly into invisibility; for there are no distant views on such days. Close at hand the slopes of the Hill were clothed with beech trees, whose vivid gold, bronze, orange, and copper were only enhanced by the clear green of the larch and the blue gray of the fir-trees in their midst.

The watcher on the crest of the Hill never tired of contrasting the soft pastel coloring of the surrounding country with the brilliant hues of these autumn leaves which varied from day to day, deepening continually in intensity till finally some gale of wind scattered them far and wide.

That was the satisfaction of it all; the Hill might change in its outward aspect according to the season of the year, but it was always beautiful, always full of promise and joy for those who had eyes to see.

A JAPANESE POET IN AMERICA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—That modern Japanese literature will be the most effective connecting link between the East and the West, since it is bringing a deep appreciation of oriental ideals to the younger nations, is the opinion of Yone Noguchi, Japanese poet, who is arranging for a three months' lecture tour through the United States, to discuss the poetry and plays of his country. Mr. Noguchi represents the new school of realism in Japanese literature, which in recent years has freed itself from the conventionalism of the old régime of bureaucracy.

Government Handicap

"Until seven or eight years ago Japanese literature amounted to little, hampered as it was under the yoke of bureaucracy," Mr. Noguchi told a representative of this paper. "Then liberalism tried to express itself under the name of naturalism, for the desire to depict life truly was born in Japan during the Russo-Japanese War. At that time we made a student obeisance to Russian literature and learned what we could of realism from Tolstoy, Turgieneff and others who stayed in Japan. The government did not want the people to see life in its naked brutality, and suppressed facts under the artificial veneer of traditional rhetoric and other literary ornamentations. When Russian literature was brought into Japan, our eyes were opened to the value of representing actualities, and our men of letters longed to break the rigid conventionalities and express themselves with natural spontaneity. A bitter literary battle between writers and the government followed, the former stoutly refusing to return again to the formalism of the past.

Conservatism Falling

"Since the beginning of the world war the government has been unable to continue its suppression of liberal magazines, and thus western ideals of freedom have gained a strong foothold, gradually breaking down the fetters of conservatism. Modern Japanese are now enjoying the freedom expressed by such writers as Walt Whitman, Edward Carpenter, Horace Traubel, Edgar Lee Masters, and Amy Lowell. This new trend toward liberalism is bound to bring the East and West into sympathy which has never before been possible."

Mr. Noguchi was educated at Keio Gijuku University, where he is now professor of English literature. He first came to the United States in 1893, and made considerable progress in his work under the tutelage of Joaquin Miller, the Californian poet, with whom he lived three years. Later he tramped through southern California and in the Yosemite, and then went to London. There, in 1903, he published his pamphlet entitled "From the Eastern Sea," which immediately brought him the favorable comment of prominent English critics. His best-known English books are "Lafcadio Hearn in Japan," "The American Diary of a Japanese Girl," "The Pilgrimage," "The Spirit of Japanese Poetry," and "The Summer Cloud."

MEDALLION CARVING

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

A descendant of Count Ferdinand de Lesseps, of Panama Canal fame, has come to the front in New Orleans as an artist, a carver of medallions of historic personages. After a long experience in other pursuits, he has just found his ability to carve these medallions, and has turned from his work as assistant curator of the State Museum, where he has been engaged since 1900, to the making of the trinkets.

The new artist's name is Albert de Lesseps. His materials are wood, and plaster of Paris, his only tool a pocket knife, and his hobby the carving of the likenesses of persons who have figured in the history of Louisiana. One of the most celebrated of these is that of Marie Leveau, the last of the queens of the Voodoo-worshipers among the Negroes, whom Mr. de Lesseps knew very well. As he carved at the head of this strange woman, one day, recently, he said:

"My family, and the whole de Lesseps family, was of Scottish origin, though my forebears left Scotland for France in 1690. My father was born in New Orleans, the son of a brother of Count Ferdinand de Lesseps, remembered for his futile effort to dig the Panama Canal. I was born on the Gaudet plantation, a few miles from New Orleans. After years of work as a laborer, and by study at night, I made myself able to act as assistant curator of the Louisiana State Museum, where I have been since 1900. About a year ago, my little niece asked me to make her a clay cat. I did, and with the remainder modeled the head of an old Negro woman who works for my daughter. The curator of the museum saw the model, and urged me to try others. Then I made a carving, in hardened plaster of Paris, of a reproduction of the face of Napoleon I, and the curator was so pleased that he ordered a number of models of other heads in the museum. I have completed those of Bienville, Audubon, and Marie Leveau, Queen of the Voodoos, who had the last active organization of those mysterious worshipers in Louisiana."

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BRITISH WOMEN TURN TO THE FARM

Tendency Being Fostered Both in England and the Dominions, and Cooperation in the United States Is Urged by Delegate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—When the English land army was officially demobilized on November 30, there were still about 9000 women engaged in active work on farms, according to Mrs. May Elliott Hobbs of Kelmscott, England, formerly administrative inspector of the women's branch of the Board of Agriculture in London. She believes that many more will continue at farm work, as there is real opportunity in it for them.

In an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, she said that women had shown themselves particularly capable in the care of young live stock, in dairy work, looking after the production of clean milk and milk products, in inspecting and testing certified milk, and in horticulture.

"What is needed is more training, more opportunities for education in colleges, agricultural schools, and in extension work by itinerant teachers. There are many openings for women to do this itinerant teaching, to carry agricultural education right to the doors of persons living in rural communities.

Cooperation Advised

"Then, too, there are opportunities for women to develop cooperation in small places, cooperative dairy projects, and market gardens. Individual effort on small holdings does not amount to much, but cooperative effort, aided by our motor transport system, will be worth while and will bring producer and consumer more closely together. The war gave great impetus to cooperative activities; now we want to establish cooperation between groups of country women and bodies of city women. We have already in England a national federation of women's institutes, really unions of rural women, self-governing units in parishes, federated into county and national bodies. We look upon them as the most important influence upon the life of the country women that has come out of the war, for it was not imposed by city women, but sprang up among the country women themselves, who have organized to promote their own economic and social welfare and to make country life better, so that people will like to stay there and not be continually trying to get away to the city.

Land Opportunities

"Many women are now taking up small holdings as under the land settlement bill. Former service women have the same facilities as former service men for acquiring land. But in order to make their livings they need education in agricultural work. We are discouraging them from taking up land without that. Just now many wish to emigrate, so the government has appointed commissions of women to visit all the governments to inquire concerning the proper openings for them and to make plans definitely to control emigration for the good of both the women and the dominions.

"The important thing is that we should keep in touch with what other countries are doing along these lines. We think that there should be an interchange of students between this country and England, students of agriculture and horticulture. The Women's Farm and Garden Association of the United States is now negotiating with the English organization for the establishment of a number of international scholarships in these subjects.

"This is particularly necessary just at this moment, as in all countries there is a strong agricultural movement. The importance of food production has made the farmer a much more important person that he was formerly considered. Thus it is necessary to pass around all the knowledge of methods and machinery possible. And we are hoping that the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome will be supported and encouraged to extend its work.

Interchange Urged

"Other valuable means of keeping all countries in close, intimate touch would be the fostering, by departments of agriculture, of visits of commissions and individuals to other countries to study methods pursued in agricultural and horticultural work," continued Mrs. Hobbs, adding, however, that as large bodies were unwieldly, not more than two persons should be appointed on any one commission to accomplish the most.

The rural community, she said, was to be depended on as a stabilizing force in the economic and social development of the country, and not for politics. Women's institutes must not be mere debating societies, but must work on an economic basis, make more opportunities for earning money, and so help bring about a better social order. And their members, she concluded, must strive in every way to make women economically independent as far as possible.

BUILDING 2100 FEET IN HEIGHT PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York — The world's tallest building is being planned by Pittsburgh citizens as a memorial for Pennsylvanians in the war, according to an announcement by the bureau of memorial buildings of the War Camp Community Service. The tower is expected to reach an altitude of 2100 feet, high above the smoke screen of the city, and will be almost three times the height of the Woolworth Building and seven times as high as the Flatiron Building.

On the 2000-foot level an observation tower will give a view of 40-mile radius, and vari-colored electric searchlights will radiate in various points of the compass. An assembly hall to accommodate 15,000 persons will occupy the second story, which will exceed by 5000 the proposed capacity of Victory Hall in Pershing Square, New York. A restaurant will occupy the floor at the 1000-foot level, which will offer a wide view of the city. A memorial room, situated 500 feet above this, will be large enough to house any instrument used by the army in the war.

New York University is planning to erect a gymnasium as a memorial to its heroic students, according to a recent announcement. The new building will also be the permanent headquarters of the New York University post of the American Legion.

WAR TOYS HAVE NOW LOST FAVOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BUFFALO, New York — German-made toys were offered Buffalo merchants this season but were rejected. The principal reason, according to Frank Brigham, a toy buyer, is that American-made toys are now at least their equal.

"It is true the prices are high," he said, "but it is also true that German-made goods now cost 150 to 300 per cent more than they did in 1914."

The day of the useless toy is passing, according to Mr. Brigham. There has been very little call this year for the favorites of last year—the machine gun, the cannon, and the tank. War weapons have lost favor with the end of the war. In place of the useless toy, merchants find a demand for the mechanical toy. Sets of parts from which a complete farm tractor, automobile, or aeroplane, may be made, are in favor. Some of these toy aeroplanes have flown as far as 1690 feet in tests. Experimental sets are popular. They enable the boy or girl to study chemistry, electricity, and kindred subjects. Steel boats which float and sail, are in demand.

For the first time, this year, American-made bisque head dolls are being produced. They are said to be as attractive and serviceable as anything ever made in Germany. The mama doll is a new invention. It says "mama" when turned on its back.

Animals in various colors of the rainbow are being sold. Increase in the cost of plush has increased the price of teddy bears.

GOVERNMENT URGES PERMANENT ECONOMY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Economy departments, rather than economy sales, where the public may always find desirable merchandise at reasonable prices, are wanted by the United States Government, according to Miss Edith Strauss, who is organizing American women in an economy campaign. Although the government, through the Department of Justice, is planning, with the cooperation of 300 or more merchants belonging to the National Retail Dry Goods Association, to institute a series of "economy sales" during January and February, in most of the important department and dry-goods stores throughout the country, to check the high cost of living, it does not intend to content itself with temporary sales. These, it believes, lead to overbuying, followed by a cessation of purchasing.

Members of the National Retail Dry Goods Association have adopted a resolution to concentrate on lower-priced merchandise and sell it at the lowest possible margin of profit. The Department of Justice was told that the cooperation of manufacturers would be necessary, as the retailer was really only a distributor.

ADMIRAL JELLICOE IN NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Admiral Lord Jellicoe of the British Navy arrived in this city from Ottawa, Canada, yesterday, and will remain until Sunday, when he will go to Washington.

MUSCLE SHOALS AS FERTILIZER PLANT

Secretary of War Recommends Taking Over by Government and the Establishment of a Quasi-Public Corporation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, told the House sub-committee on war expenditures yesterday that he had recommended the establishment of a public corporation to operate the plant at Muscle Shoals, Alabama, for the production of commercial fertilizers, to be available in an emergency for war purposes. To that end he had asked Congress to appropriate $12,000,000, a part of which was to be used for the installation of machinery, so that ammonium sulphate could be produced rather than ammonium nitrate, which farmers in the United States do not like to use. The remainder of the appropriation could be used as a working capital. Mr. Baker called it a quasi-public corporation, and said that the business would be carried on with a government guarantee.

Paying Proposition

"Is it your idea that this could be made a paying, self-sustaining proposition?" asked William J. Graham, Representative from Illinois, chairman of the committee.

"Yes," replied Mr. Baker, who further replied affirmatively to a question by Mr. Graham as to whether, if the government did not take over the plant, it would have to be junked or sold. He estimated the annual capacity of the Muscle Shoals plant at 110,000,000 tons. The Chilean supply, on which the United States had so largely depended, he said, was not inexhaustible, and there was no reason, at any rate, why the United States should take the risk of depending on a foreign supply. He said that new processes could be introduced and experiments in the production of synthetic nitrogen could be made advantageously at Muscle Shoals. "All processes are experiments," he said; "we have not reached the best or least expensive methods." The Secretary of War defended the selection of Muscle Shoals as the site for the nitrate plant because of its available water power.

Haber Process Used by Germany

Dr. Charles L. Parsons, formerly chief chemist of the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior, declared that power was not the chief requisite for the best turning out of nitrate. He had gone to Europe during the war and investigated production of nitrates there at the request of General Crozier. Mr. Parsons presented a report to the War Department, but did not agree with others who had studied the question. He is committed to the Haber process, which is the one that, it is said, enabled Germany to hold on so long in the war. "Germany did not go to war until she had the nitrate problem solved," he said. "She was able to increase her production from 7000 tons to 215,000 tons in 1918."

Mr. Parsons says that a company is soon to be operated in the United States, using the Haber process, and that, in his opinion, the Muscle Shoals plant, and no other, can compete successfully with it. The process was formerly protected by German patents, but they are now available to any American sound company, having been taken over by the chemical foundation of the alien property custodian. The witness admitted freely he was interested in a company which expects to manufacture nitrates by this process.

BOSTON'S 1919 SHIPPING

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Vessels from foreign ports to enter Boston Harbor in 1919 included 692 steamships, 15 barks, six ships, and 186 schooners. This means a considerable increase in foreign trade over 1918, when the total of vessels of all kinds to reach this port from foreign ports was 766. A number of new steamship lines have been established here within the year, including direct service to Glasgow, Scotland; Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and Buenos Aires, Argentina; to the Black Sea; to Australia; and to Scandinavian ports. Lines to Rotterdam and Amsterdam, Holland, resumed.

RECORD PRODUCTION OF COINS IN 1919

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Establishing a new record, mints of the United States during 1919 produced 838,911,195 coins for this and foreign governments, Raymond T. Baker, Director of the Mint, announced yesterday. The production in 1918 was 598,000,000.

The total number of coins of United States money was 738,642,000, value $20,777,000, including 3,679,000 half dollars, 15,104,000 quarters, 54,529,000 dimes, 76,395,000 5-cent pieces, and 588,985,000 pennies.

Coinage in foreign denominations included 9,440,000 pieces for the Philippines; 10,000,000 for Siam; 3,000,000 pieces for Salvador; 850,000 for Nicaragua; 3,200,000 for Venezuela, and 20,750,000 for Peru.

GROCERS TO PRESS RAILROAD SUIT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Clifford Thorne, special counsel for the National Wholesale Grocers Association in its case before the Interstate Commerce Commission against the railroads concerning the packers, said yesterday that the association was going ahead with the case at the convenience of the commission. The grocers are unwilling to drop their suit despite the arrangement arrived at between the Attorney-General of the United States and the packers which eliminates the particular practices complained of.

AMNESTY MARCH DECLARED LEGAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Magistrate Joseph E. Corrigan in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday dismissed the cases against Dr. Gertrude Kelly and four others arrested for participation in the amnesty protest walk on Fifth Avenue on December 25 last. The court ruled that the defendants were within their rights in walking up the avenue and that no statute had been violated.

NEW PHILLIPS BROOKS STATUE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Bela Pratt's statue of Phillips Brooks has been placed on exhibition on the lawn of the Museum of the Society of Natural History, not far from the St. Gaudens statue of Dr. Brooks. The statue, which is of bronze with a granite pedestal, is nine feet five inches high.

MR. HOOVER TELLS OF AID TO POLAND

United States Has Commodities to Be Marketed and Must Sell Them Abroad, He Says, or Prices Would Fall Here

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—In a survey of the situation in Poland and its relation to the present world crisis, Herbert Hoover, former United States Food Administrator, in a recent address before the Commonwealth Club of California, said that while Europe is in a state of economic collapse, unable to buy our products the United States has on hand about $3,000,000,000 worth of commodities for which it is seeking a market.

"Within another month," he said, "we shall begin to see the fall in prices which is the first symptom of failure to find a market. It is true that prices have been too high, that our own consumers have been suffering, but there is a point to which prices may fall that will bring an economic reaction upon the United States that will demoralize us from an economic point of view as badly as Europe is demoralized. And that period is on us unless we can make expedition in settling European peace."

Finances of Poland

In describing the progress being made in setting up the new State of Poland, without a cent in the Treasury, following years of impoverishment and misrule by alien governments, Mr. Hoover said that at the time of the armistice 25,000 miles of railroad in Poland had less than 200 locomotives and 3000 railway cars capable of use. On August 1, with the assistance of American advisers, diversion to Poland of certain railway stock taken from the Germans, repair of abandoned stock, and other devices, Poland had 2000 locomotives and 20,000 railway cars in operation, and was able to carry on the critical services necessary to maintain a population of 33,000,000 people.

Mr. Hoover said that Poland not only had no apparent source of revenue, but had assumed the task of redeeming worthless paper left by the Germans, to the extent of $50,000,000 marks. Under American direction, food supplies, raw materials, railway cars and other materials were put into Poland on credit. The Polish Government sold these to the public, and thus in a large measure financed itself for the first six months.

Aid to Poland Favored

Mr. Hoover strongly advocated extension of economic help to Poland by the United States for another year, as good business policy, as well as part payment of the debt due Poland for the help given us at the time of the formation of the American Republic. "It may interest you to know," he said, "that the first positive declaration of Polish freedom in this war was the declaration made by President Wilson. The Polish Diet has by resolution acknowledged this American act and the American inspiration of the independence of Poland."

Poland has not only had to build up an economic structure but an army as well, he said, and has today an army of 500,000 men, able to hold the Bolsheviki on the one side and to give her some insurance against Germany on the other. Poland has not asked and never will ask for a single soldier from the United States, he said.

EUROPEANS INVITED TO ATTEND MEETING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—In its closing session yesterday the American Society for the Advancement of Science adopted a resolution inviting European natural scientists to attend the next meeting of the association, scheduled to be held in Chicago late in 1920.

The executive council has recommended that in future programs for the annual meeting, political subjects or those involving grave differences of public opinion be omitted. Criticisms that discussions during the present meeting of the League of Nations and the Peace Treaty were one-sided caused this recommendation.

Among resolutions adopted was one indorsing the efforts to preserve the wild life in Okefinokee Swamp in southern Georgia for educational and recreational use. Indorsement was given measures before Congress to subsidize experiment stations in engineering and research schools.

NON-PARTISAN LEAGUE PRECINCT MEETINGS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

FARGO, North Dakota—Non-Partisan League members in North Dakota will hold their precinct meetings on January 30. In other league states the precinct meetings will be held on January 23, according to announcement from headquarters. Interest attaches to these meetings as a result of the decision of the national committee of the Non-Partisan League, at a meeting in St. Paul, Minnesota, last month, to enter county politics.

INTERBOROUGH RAISES MONEY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Interborough Rapid Transit Company, which faced bankruptcy, according to Frank Hedley, its president, announced that it had raised $3,300,000 to meet payments due on Thursday. That amount will carry the company along until July, Mr. Hedley said, at which time, unless fares are increased to an amount that will pay fixed charges, a similar condition will again be confronted. He said that nearly all the company's securities had been pledged to raise the necessary funds.

MONEY PROBLEMS TO BE DISCUSSED

Second Pan-American Financial Conference in Washington Is Expected to Have Important Bearing on Nations' Relations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—"The second Pan-American Financial Conference, which meets in Washington on January 19, will be the largest assembly of finance ministers in the history of the new world," said Carter Glass yesterday. As Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Glass has been chairman of the International High Commission and head of the Central Executive Council, the capstone of Central and South American relations.

Some of the more important financial and industrial problems which the American republics have had to face will be discussed at the forthcoming conference, Mr. Glass added. The ministers of finance who will attend are necessarily responsible for the financial policy of their respective governments, and many of the delegates from the neighboring countries to the south of us will be high governmental officials. The others, in practically every instance, are financiers or jurists.

Problems, other than finance and exchange, which will be dealt with by the conference are: (1) investment opportunities; (2) better facilities for transportation and communication, and (3) the removal of obstacles in the way of trade. The strong Pan-American diplomatic representation here has an important bearing on the close relations which exist between the United States and its southern neighbors. Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Mexico, and Peru maintain embassies here.

The ministers of finance who will head their respective national delegations at the conference are: Señor Dr. Domingo Salaberry, Argentina; Senator Pompio Guzman, Colombia; Señor Dr. Luis Felipe Borja, former Minister of Finance, Ecuador; S. E. M. Fleury Fequiere, Secretary of State for Finance and Commerce, Haiti; Señor Dr. Eusebio Ayala, Paraguay; Señor Don Fernando Fuchs, Peru; Señor Don Jose Esperanzo Suay, Salvador; Señor Dr. Ricardo Vecino, Uruguay; and the United States Secretary of the Treasury.

COURT CLASSES FOR NEW POLICE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Classes in court proceedings are being held for the new police force in this city. One policeman from each division attends each session and informs the other policemen of his station of the instruction he has received. The police are being instructed in the preparation of court cases and in their prosecution.

We feel we cannot close the year 1919 without expressing to our customers our sincere gratitude for their co-operation with us in making the past year so phenomenally successful.

We wish to thank them for their patience in these difficult times and hope to render greater service during the coming year than ever before.

Shuman & Co.
Boston.
Shuman Corner
THE · SERVICE · STORE.

Mandel Brothers
CHICAGO

88th Silk Remnant Sale

Every half year—in January and June—this store's famous semi-annual sale attracts great throngs of Chicago's thrifty minded, who appreciate the monetary and fashionable benefits to be reaped in a sale that epitomizes 44 years of "Fame for Silks".

This recurrence is planned to excel every precedent of ours in breadth of choice—greatness of values.

America, France, Switzerland, Italy, Japan and China are represented in the comprehensive collections—and many consignments from abroad, delayed in transit, will be included at corresponding concessions from regular prices. Special purchases of better grade silks from manufacturers and importers likewise will enhance the attractiveness of Silk Sale No. 88.

Quarter million yards silk and velvets at reductions that average one third

Remnants 1.25, 1.35, 1.50 silks, 98c

Remnants 4.00, 4.50, 5.00 silks, 2.98

Remnants 2.50, 3.00, 3.50 silks, 1.98

Remnants of 6.50, 7.00, 7.50 silks at 4.98. Remnants of 8.00, 8.50, 9.00 silks at 5.98.

Every desirable weave, style, pattern and color; plain, glace, printed and brocaded satins; plain, changeable, striped, checked, plaid, warp print and broche chiffon; taffeta silk; plain and novelty radiums; pussywillow silk; plain and novelty georgette crepes; chiffon voiles; foulards; crepe de Chine; striped, checked, plaid and plain tricolettes and jerseys.

Lengths, weaves, patterns, colors adapted for blouses, bridal gowns, bridesmaids' frocks, confirmation and graduation dresses, boudoir apparel, undergarments, coats, skirts, suits, petticoats, bloomers, linings, negligees, lingerie foundations, camisoles, pullman and leisure robes, men's shirts, pajamas, slumber robes, etc.

Black Silk Remnants at remarkable reductions

Every new and staple weave, every desirable pattern, every wanted length. Black silks are now at the height of their popularity and this is our most important occasion of the season when they may be obtained at sharp reductions.

Subway Silk Remnants: 48c, 98c, 1.98, 2.98

—Inspiring choice of plain and novelty silks and satins in black, white and colors. Every fashionable style and color is represented, and there are lengths for every requirement.

TRANSITION STAGE IN SOUTH AFRICA

New Industries Started During the War—Railway Development Progressing—Wool and Leather Interests Are Growing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Among the delegates to the recent International Labor Conference was Herbert Warington Smyth, C. M. G., Secretary for Mines and Industries and Chief Inspector of Factories of South Africa.

Mr. Warington Smyth, who is a member of the Institute of Mining and Metallurgy of Great Britain and an M. A. of Cambridge University, has traveled a great deal and holds an award of the Royal Geographical Society of England for some of his journeys. He has written two books on Far Eastern affairs and he knows his South Africa well, for he has lived there nearly 20 years. His administration as head of an important government department has brought him in close touch with resources in different parts of the country and with the possibilities and difficulties of their development.

Like the rest of the world, South Africa has been infused with the determination so to adjust affairs as to obtain a more equitable distribution of the fruits of industry. In addition, South Africa has problems due to her position, distance from the source of the bulk of her supplies, and the mixture of races within her provinces. For all these reasons the transition stage in South Africa is difficult.

Labor Gaining Power

Labor is finding its way to a larger share of influence and power. While at present there are only five members of the Labor Party in the Union Parliament, it seems probable at the next elections the representation will be much larger, not only because the Labor Party is growing stronger, but because there are many persons outside it who sympathize with the new aspirations of the working people and will vote for their representatives. White labor is thoroughly organized in South Africa and the Negro labor, which is of a superior grade in the south, is demanding the same higher standards and improved conditions that the whites ask for, and is being supported in those demands by the whites. In the north, Negro labor is recruited largely from purely native territories, and its position, therefore, is altogether different. White men are the overseers and the skilled hands, while the Negroes supply the bulk of the unskilled labor.

Asked about the extent of unemployment, Mr. Warington Smyth said it was confined largely to the men who had left the farms and crowded into the towns and cities, where they found it difficult to get work because they were uneducated and untrained. The government, through its employment agencies, was seeking to ameliorate the situation by distributing these men through the country wherever they can be utilized. The position of the unskilled white in competition with the mass of cheap native labor is a very serious one and the only real remedy appears to lie in the uplifting of the white race by education.

New Industries

Before the war South Africa imported a very high percentage of its supplies and manufactured goods from Europe. Importation was one of the big businesses of the country. The industrial and financial strength of South Africa lay in its gold and diamond mines. The war, cutting off the shipping, practically cut off importation and threw the people back upon their own productive resources. While this occasioned tremendous losses in some lines of business, it brought about compensating gains, for new industries were started, many of which doubtless will be retained and developed. There are raw materials in abundance—limestone, iron, and coal—to name only a few, for the development of which extensive plans are under way, the government having the assistance of a strong advisory board of men of industrial and technical experience and attainment.

Railway development in South Africa is in a forward position, and improved and extended facilities are a part of the government's program. The railroads in South Africa are owned by the State. Last year earnings were largely below expenses. Of course, conditions were abnormal. In the best of years the railroads have to face the drawback of a long haul through sparsely settled regions.

Agriculture Important

Agriculture is the great occupation of South Africa, and it is carried on for the most part in the face of discouraging conditions, especially lack of rain over large areas. Mr. Warington Smyth said that irrigation projects of great importance are being gradually carried out, but the initial costs are high. The Department of Agriculture is a highly developed one and is keenly alive to the importance of promoting agriculture. It is giving the most valuable theoretical and practical assistance in overcoming cattle and plant problems and other obstacles with which the South African farmer has to contend. The interruption of shipping during the war gave a great impetus to the native farm produce markets. Butter is no longer imported, as formerly, and cheese, native bacon, and other meats are in demand for export. Everything that the South African farmer can raise finds a ready market at a good price. South African fruit today is one of the products that has an assured market in Europe.

Sheep raising has been an important industry in South Africa because of the vast semi-arid areas where a shrubby growth, very suitable for sheep, is available for grazing. Wool from these sheep has formed one of the profitable exports. Now, it is proposed to establish looms for the utilizing of this wool at home, instead of sending it abroad to be brought back later in the form of cloth. Leather industries, too, are showing rapid development for similar reasons.

An extensive area, in the northern part of the Transvaal, Mr. Warington Smyth says, is well adapted to the raising of cotton, and it is believed that in a few years South Africa will be one of the important cotton producing countries of the world.

Plans for Shipbuilding

While the shipping industry has played so large a part in the development of South Africa, there are no shipbuilding plants. A few yards were engaged in ship repairing during the war, but yards cannot be kept up for this kind of work alone in times of peace. Influential persons now have under consideration plans for the creation of a shipbuilding industry commensurate with the trade possibilities of South Africa. It is not thought that in the near future South Africa is likely to turn out large ocean-going types, but it is believed that it is possible to turn out ships which would be of service in the African coast traffic which it is hoped to build up under post-war conditions. Mr. Warington Smyth, who served in the British volunteer naval reserve during the war and is the commodore of the Royal Cape Yacht Club, is greatly interested in maritime affairs, and believes that in the development of its sea fisheries and the coastal trade of the continent, South Africa has a great future on the sea.

South Africa's race problem complicates its social, industrial, and political situation. The British and the Dutch are about equally divided. While many of the ablest Dutch leaders have proved their loyalty to the present Constitution of South Africa beyond all question, there remains a party of Dutch settlers who resent the British connection and regret the passing of old conditions. As for the Negro races, South Africa has to face the problem created by a white population outnumbered at present in the ratio of five to one by a native population which is rapidly growing.

PRINCETON VIEWS ON EINSTEIN THEORY

Director of Observatory Says the "Dependence of Light on Gravitation Has Been Fully Established in Physics"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

PRINCETON, New Jersey—Declaring that the observations of Sir F. W. Dyson and Dr. A. C. Crommelin, which have attracted wide attention as substantiating the Einstein theory of "curved space" to be the "greatest achievement and discovery in gravitational astronomy," Prof. H. N. Russell, director of the Princeton observatory, further added in a recent interview that the "dependence of light on gravitation has now been fully established in physics."

"While at first glance this discovery tends to upset preconceived notions, Professor Russell quoted R. S. Veberling, a mathematical authority here, to show that it does not run counter to previous theories, but calls for a higher process of mathematics for its proof than the layman is familiar with. That there is a difference of opinion among physicists in regard to this discovery was evidenced by the answer given by W. F. Magie, Ph.D., Henry professor of physics, to the question of how the investigation fits in with established thought. He said: "The mind cannot grasp the conception of 'curved space,' involving, as it does, the fourth spatial dimension. Dr. Einstein's theories were produced in the thick of the war, and, in common with most thinkers and physicists on this side of the water, I have not had time to 'think my way through' them. But I can say readily that the published reports will be accepted largely by those whose leanings are toward the metaphysical aspects of the universe, the philosophers; while the realist will be hard to convince."

In an attempt to make the subject intelligible to the ordinary citizen, Professor Russell explained that in order to grasp it one would have to imagine a sphere with no edges, corresponding to the new idea of a "twist" in space. Not being able to go outside of such a sphere, the only means of demonstrating its shape would be by measurements of triangles on its surface, followed by the application of well-known mathematical formulas. He described Dr. Einstein's theory as the first to take into account light in relation to gravitation, and also electro-magnetic phenomena, of which light is one example. Professor Russell has just returned from a meeting of the National Astronomical Society at New Haven, where he participated in a discussion of the Einstein theory.

Regarding the accuracy of the conclusions of the Prague professor, as substantiated by the British observations taken in South America, he emphasized the experience of Messrs. Dyson and Crommelin, and told of the elaborate precautions to insure accuracy. "For months the scientific world has been waiting for the observations taken during the eclipse. Although the amount of shift of the stars' rays toward the sun is small, not more than 2 seconds of arc at most, the delicacy of the instruments used would be sufficient to detect a bend of a half second's arc."

Instructors in mathematics and physics have not yet given their support to these conclusions, with one or two exceptions. At first examination, the results are so novel that they concur in demanding more time and further perfection of the theory before subscribing to it.

BIG PENOBSCOT LOG CROP PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BANGOR, Maine—Some 8000 men and several thousand horses will be required to gather the Penobscot log crop this winter, and most of this force is now at work. The cutting and hauling will occupy the greater part of four months. The pay of the men at average rates will amount to about $2,250,000 for the four months; hire of horses will bring this up to $3,000,000, and another million must be added for food, fodder, and supplies of various kinds. It will cost far more to get a log out of the woods and down to the sawmill or to the pulp mill in the coming season than the log would have been worth a few years ago. Common choppers and swampers now get more pay than formerly was given to the most expert boss, and the boss of a camp today gets more money than most professional men in small cities can earn.

NEW ORLEANS PLANS HISTORICAL FETE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Five thousand children from the public schools of New Orleans will take part in a pageant showing the history of New Orleans and the State of Louisiana, to be give in April, according to announcement by J. M. Gwin, superintendent of the public schools of Orleans parish. The scenario for the pageant is being written in a competition by public school teachers, the winning composition to be rewarded with a prize of $100. A secret committee will read and judge the scenarios and the award will be made in February. Preceding the pageant there will be a prologue, telling the history of the State and city, and then notable scenes from Louisiana and New Orleans history will be presented.

VOTE ON SUFFRAGE IN DOUBT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

CHARLOTTE, North Carolina — Should a resolution of Edgar W. Pharr, representative from Mecklenburg County, which he purposes to introduce at the opening of the special session of the North Carolina General Assembly when it meets in Raleigh next summer, be adopted, the Anthony Suffrage Amendment will not be taken up for consideration until the 1921 regular session. Representative Pharr is for equal suffrage, but his resolution would limit the 1920 special session of 20 days to a consideration only of tax legislation.

WORCESTER CAR FARES RAISED

BOSTON, Massachusetts — The Department of Public Utilities yesterday authorized the Worcester Consolidated Railway Company to increase its fares in Worcester from five to six cents, the advance to go into effect tomorrow and to continue 30 days. No increases will go into effect outside of Worcester. Under the fare plan Worcester is divided into two zones, so that the new rates for going across the city will be 12 cents.

REASONS FOR HIGH PRICES OF MILK

New York State Official Says Cost of Production and of Distribution Have Greatly Increased in Last Few Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The milk question is one of such importance that it should be approached "as we would approach any great economic situation, in a judicial mood," according to Dr. W. H. Jordan, director of the New York State agricultural experiment station at Geneva, New York. In a recent speech Dr. Jordan gave his views on this question, in part as follows:

"The production of milk is financially important. It is the leading agricultural industry of the State, involving capital to the extent of many millions of dollars. According to the latest statistics, farmers realize from it annually, in the aggregate, over $100,000,000. The capital involved in the distribution of milk is also large, and the daily expenditure for this food by the people of greater New York just now certainly exceeds $200,000, or probably not less than $75,000,000 per year.

Relation to Other Prices

"The milk question seems to be just now a perennial subject of agitation and discussion. Why this is so is not entirely clear. The price of sugar may increase from 6 to 11 cents, meats may double in cost, we may pay $12 for a pair of shoes formerly costing $6, and the public mind seems to accept these increased costs in comparative quietness. As a matter of fact, there is no more reason, so far as increased cost is concerned, for such disturbances over the price of milk than there is over the cost of many other necessities.

Cost of Farm Labor

"If we go back to the year 1913, we find that the price of farm labor did not exceed, as a rule, $1.50 a day, and in the case of men hired on a monthly basis it was even less. The range in the cost of the important commercial cattle foods was from $30 to $37 a ton. Today farmers are paying not less than $3 a day for help and for temporary labor more than this, and the standard cattle foods which they are buying now range in price from $50 to $89 a ton. These figures are significant, for it has been shown that feed and labor constitute 80 per cent of the cost in milk production.

"Moreover, all the supplies needed by the farmer and his family, for we must remember that the country people are consumers as well as the city folks, have increased in cost proportionately. The farmer does not buy clothing or shoes any more cheaply than the city dweller, provided each buys the same quality. In 1913, the maximum price paid to milk producers by milk companies was $2 per hundred pounds, ranging down to $1 in the month of June. The maximum price paid during the present month is approximately $4.00 for average milk, which is probably an increase of at least one-third over the price paid during the heavy flow of milk in the summer months. This increase in prices now paid producers does not seem to be at all disproportionate to the increase in costs.

Distribution of Milk

"What about the distribution side of the milk business? I wonder if the well-to-do families of New York to any extent fully understand what it means to place upon their table every morning milk that had its origin on thousands of farms, that has traveled from 100 to 300 miles to reach the city, arriving there in the early night, and that has proceeded along many avenues of treatment and distribution before it reached the comfortable breakfast table. It may be there has been profiteering in the distribution of milk in New York City. Very few of us are in position to either assert or deny this, but it is certain that so good a supply to the homes of greater New York of from 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 quarts of milk daily is a most creditable and praiseworthy accomplishment."

MR. MALONE REPLIES TO AMERICAN LEGION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Answering the American Legion, a local post of which has denied him membership on the ground that he is a radical, Dudley Field Malone, former collector of this port, says his membership was solicited by a naval officer. He says he has never advocated even a peaceful or orderly change of the American form of government, but he does urge a return to the Constitution as written, and not as perverted by officials and courts.

Membership in the legion, he adds, would not change this creed, and "any attempt by the legion to control opinions by social ostracism will only strengthen the fight for political and industrial freedom."

ANIMALS ARE PROTECTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BUTTE, Montana—That efforts on the part of the state game warden to protect fish, birds, and animals in Montana, according to the state laws, have been successful, is shown by a recent report issued by Warden J. L. de Hart, for the year ending November 30, 1919. Out of 250 arrests, there were 237 convictions, and fines collected amounted to over $6000. Moose, mountain goats, mountain sheep and antelope are animals protected by the law the year round.

NAVAJO INDIANS IMPROVE SHEEP

United States Commissioner of Indian Affairs Tells of Some of the Results From Helping Men to Be Self-Supporting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Cato Sells, United States Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who has returned from a visit to the Jacarilla, Apache, Ute, and Navajo Indians in Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona, tells of some of the results of his policy of educating and helping the Indian to become a self-supporting and self-respecting citizen.

The particular line in which he has been witnessing results, has been that of sheep raising. Mr. Sells invested some of the Indian's money in tribal sheep for the Indians. The Navajos are great sheep raisers, but their sheep had degenerated into a very poor grade. Mr. Sells' idea was to improve the quality and to increase the interest of the Indians in the process of improvement. For several years he has been making purchases for that purpose, and as the flocks have increased their quality has become better until now they are more than holding their own in competition with other western sheep, a consignment of lambs from the Indians having topped the market in Denver last week.

The country is ideal for sheep raising, and the occupation is one in which generations of the Navajo Indians have been engaged. Every child becomes the possessor of a sheep, and when the children are of an age to tend the sheep they are to be seen with them, two girls often working together and managing their sheep very skillfully.

One of the objects of Mr. Sells' visit was to arrange for the sinking of more wells to supply water for the sheep.

Mr. Sells divided 9000 tribal sheep of the Jacarilla Apache when he was west, apportioning them to men who had proved capable of taking care of them and charging the amount to the tribal funds. As an example of how the Indians catch the idea, he told of a clerk in a store, Ed Ladd Vicenti, who had started with a few sheep and had increased the number to 2000.

Not all the commissioner's attention was devoted to sheep, however. There is a treaty obligation to give the Navajos schools, which has not been fulfilled. Locations were selected for schools and arrangements made for furthering the education of the children, a part of the commissioner's policy being to reach the adults through the children and to eliminate from the community undesirable things by having the children carry home with them what they have learned in the schools.

Children's Dept.
Thayer McNeil Co.

Washable Leather Boot

FOR MISSES AND CHILDREN

Sizes 8½ to 10½ $5.50 Sizes 11 to 2 $6.00

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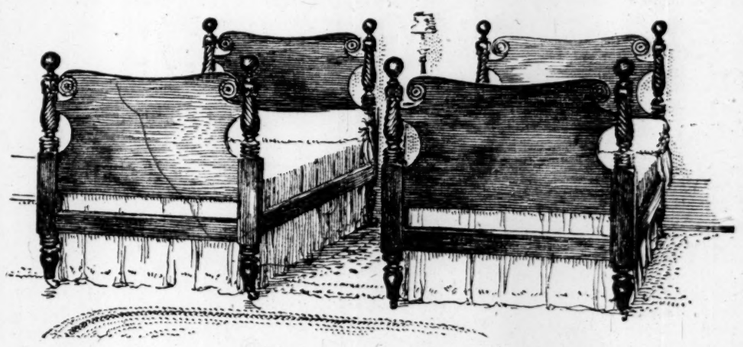

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And this furniture has an added attraction because it is *made in Paine's factories*, on the premises, to which visitors are likewise cordially invited.

The mahogany twin bedsteads, illustrated, may be taken as an example of Paine's craftmanship. Built of the finest solid mahogany, graceful and substantial, faithfully reproducing a treasured heirloom. The price, each $115.

—May be seen also, in the new Bedding Shops on the Seventh Floor

Paine Furniture Company

Arlington Street near Boylston Street, Boston

WAR PROHIBITION BENEFITS RELATED

Facts and Figures From Baltimore, Maryland, Are Set Forth to Show Improvement of Conditions in That City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—"Baltimore has quit making men drunk for profit and as a consequence her decent profits are today greater than ever before, her business prosperity is at a maximum, her crime is at a minimum," says an article on "The Workings of Prohibition in America," issued by the Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals, of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The article presents figures, the accuracy of which it says is attested by the city marshal, which show that the arrests for drunkenness in July, August, September, and October—the first four months of war-time prohibition—numbered 624, and that in the same months of the previous year they numbered 2986, a reduction of approximately 80 per cent, and in the face of an estimated increase in population of 10,000. In the same months in 1913, when Baltimore had a population of 590,000 instead of the 710,000 it now has, the arrests for drunkenness totaled 1766.

The former saloons, says the article, have become restaurants, candy shops, pool rooms, and soft drink places. The hotels, it asserts, are doing a most prosperous business. One hotel has established a big dining room and reduced prices on food 25 per cent in an effort to build up a dining-room trade not dependent upon the sale of liquors, it says. "Most of the hotels in the country," it continues, "could cut their food prices 25 per cent and still make plenty of money, while the common, ordinary citizen would raise his voice in three rousing cheers for prohibition or anything else that contributed to that happy result."

It is being pointed out that one large brewery is being converted into a packing plant, another has asked for a permit to make alterations for the same line of industry, while a third is taking steps to enter manufacturing. Business men, says the article, "seem to be almost unanimous in their praise of the law." Many instances are related of important benefits which have accrued to both business and individuals through the operation of the prohibition law.

The article tells of many homes made happy, of girls who had quit school who are back to their studies, of men who had never saved and are now carrying comfortable bank accounts. It points out that the savings bank deposits on July 1, 1919 amounted to $35,759,822.38, and that two months later, on September 1, they had risen to $37,383,361.07. The number of people given relief during the four months prior to July 1 was 13,210, and in the four months subsequent to July 1 it was reduced to 11,410.

Stills Are Disappearing

Ozarks Long Notorious Now Devoted to Farming and Stock Raising

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

PINE BLUFF, Arkansas—One of the most notorious features of Ozark mountain life in Arkansas is rapidly being destroyed by the activities of United States internal revenue officers and state officials. The moonshiner and the illicit still are becoming a thing of the past.

In Pike and Montgomery counties, long known as the stronghold of makers of "white mule," "stump juice," "wildcat," "cat and cat," some of the varieties of wildcat whisky, the mountaineer moonshiners have about been routed from their lairs. In the last year revenue officers have destroyed more than 120 stills.

Scores of the old-time "wildcatters" have turned to farming and stock raising, and regions that once echoed the sound of the hunter's horn and gave forth odors of sour mash now resound with the activities of plowing and clearing of new land, while the smell of new lumber used in constructing farmhouses replaces that of mash.

Through the Fancy Hill, Greasy Cove, Blocker Falls and other regions that have attained notoriety by reason of the raids and exchange of shots incident to illicit distilling, a new movement is noticeable. Schools and good roads and other improvements are appearing.

Some of the most lovely sections in the Ozarks have long been hindered in settlement by lawless elements. These districts are rich in land, with fine streams and home sites. Hundreds of stock raisers and truck growers are being attracted thither.

1919 EPOCHAL YEAR IN WORLD FINANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—"Nineteen hundred and nineteen passes into history as one of the most momentous years of our national life," said Daniel C. Roper, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, yesterday. "While we are yet in a state of transition from war, with consequent unrest, we confidently look forward to permanent peace conditions.

"In the calendar year 1919 the Internal Revenue Bureau collected more than $5,500,000,000 for war expenditures. This is an epochal year in world finance, no other nation having accomplished so great a fiscal feat. That it was done without destroying productive endeavor and business enterprise and without bringing chaos to the nation, is a great compliment to the tax payers and to the Internal Revenue Service."

The Comptroller of the Currency said there were exactly 8000 national banks now, an increase of more than 1000 during the Wilson Administration. National banks earned $1,000,000,000 in 1919. Resources show a greater increase in the last six years than in the period from 1863 to 1913. There have been no failures involving loss to depositors in the last fiscal year. On November 17, national bank resources approximately $22,500,000,000, or $1,000,000,000 more than ever before reported.

ADVISERS PROVIDED ON INCOME TAXES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—In filing their income tax returns for 1919, taxpayers will be given the aid and advice of thousands of employees of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, trained in the intricacies of the internal revenue laws and regulations by correspondence-school methods.

Revenue officers will be sent into every county in the United States to assist taxpayers in making out their returns. The date of their arrival and the location of their offices will be announced through the press, or may be learned on inquiry at offices of collectors of internal revenue, post offices, and banks. The period for filing is from January 1 to March 15, 1920.

The exemptions are the same as for the year 1918, $1000 for single persons and $2000 for married persons and heads of families, plus $200 additional for each person dependent upon the taxpayer, if under 18 or incapable of self-support. Every person whose net income for 1919 equaled or exceeded these amounts, according to their status, must file a return.

The normal rate of tax for the year 1919 and subsequent years, as provided by the Revenue Act of 1918, is 4 per cent on the first $4000 of net income in excess of the exemption, and 8 per cent on the remaining net income. The rates for 1918 were 6 and 12 per cent respectively.

HAWAII CONTINUES SUGAR BONUS SYSTEM

HONOLULU, Hawaii—The bonus rate which will be paid to laborers on the sugar plantations of the Hawaiian Islands in 1920 will remain the same as this year. The only change to be made is in the monthly advance on account of bonus, which is 75 instead of 50 per cent. This means that each month a laborer may draw, in addition to his wages, 75 per cent of his month's bonus, the remaining 25 per cent being retained by the plantation until the end of the calendar year.

The foregoing conclusion was reached at the recent annual meeting of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters Association. It is not that the petition of representatives of labor interests for an increase in wages is turned down, but the association, after considering the certainty of higher sugar in 1920, regards the bonus system as the most advantageous and fair to the laborers, as well as to the plantations.

The bonus rate will start at the same point as at present, $84 a ton or $4.25 for 100 pounds, and continue on up to a price of 12 cents a pound for raws.

RECONSTRUCTION WORK IN PALESTINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Plans for reconstruction work in Palestine to prepare the country for the reception of the large numbers of immigrants expected there, announced at the recent second annual conference of the Zionist Society of Engineers and Agriculturists, included the sending of an engineering commission to survey the land and prepare for carrying out the projects determined upon. It is proposed to build temporary camps for the immediate housing of the immigrants but in such a fashion that they may be converted into permanent agricultural colonies; to develop water power; to reclaim the Hullah Valley; to construct and develop a harbor either at Jaffa or Haifa, connecting it with railroad lines to be built; to construct roads and pavements; also to organize various industries and to establish a national merchant marine, a project involving about $10,000,000.

MR. MARTENS IN NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Although L. C. A. K. Martens, so-called Soviet Government representative here, has returned from Washington, he does not expect that contempt papers issued on plea of the Lusk legislative committee investigating alleged seditious activities will be served on him. He plans to return to Washington by Monday to be ready to appear before the United States committee investigating radicalism. An attorney for Mr. Martens said that the Lusk committee ceased to exist on December 31, and that a subpœna issued for the United States Senate committee took precedence over other papers of a state nature. It is also reported that Mr. Martens may be willing to give to the Senate committee the diplomatic documents, refusal to produce which prompted the Lusk committee's action against him for alleged contempt.

THREE NEWARK LIQUOR ARRESTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEWARK, New Jersey—Julius Amsterdam, a saloon keeper, his brother Abraham, and William Landow, a salesman, were held without bail yesterday charged with violation of the War-Time Prohibition Law. Julius Pitscher, another liquor dealer, was held as witness in $1500 bail. Their arrest followed the findings of large stocks of liquor.

JAPAN ACCUSED OF IMPERIALISTIC AIM

American Who Has Lived Long in Korea Appeals to People of United States to Support Koreans in Their Aspirations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CLEVELAND, Ohio—That Japan aspires to bring the major part of the eastern hemisphere under its wing, and that the Japanese policy in Korea is characterized by brutality and misrule, were among declarations made in an address before the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce by H. B. Hulburt, of Worcester, Massachusetts, who has spent 23 years in Korea, where he was sent by the United States to reorganize the Korean educational system. He has been head of the Imperial Normal School at Seoul, Korea, and editor of the Korean Review, and a few years ago was sent as a special envoy of the Emperor of Korea to the United States.

"Japan is pledged to the policy of a selfish domination of all Asia," declared Mr. Hulburt. "Every month we wait, before turning this tide of brutal aggression, makes future trouble more certain.

"In March last, the Koreans, having heard of President Wilson's fine words about the self-determination of nations, rose up 18,000,000 strong and demanded their independence from Japan. The Japanese met their demand by wholesale slaughter with gun, bayonet, fire, and torture until 50,000 Koreans had been destroyed.

"Christian women and girls were subjected to brutal obscenities. American citizens in that country are being treated in the most abusive manner.

"Japan claims to be helping the Koreans, but only 87,000 out of 18,000,000 Koreans are being educated, one in 236 of the population! For every tree Japan has planted, she has sold a pound of morphine with hypodermic needles.

"Korea looks to America for moral support, and every American who is true to his principles ought to write to his representatives in Washington, demanding that this government make a firm stand.

"The Koreans invented the first movable printing type, the first ironclad war vessel, the first suspension bridge, and the first bomb and mortar. Their history reaches back to 2332 B. C.

"In 1884, after Korea had been opened, the Americans and the Japanese began a duel in Korea, each attempting to teach Korea western civilization. We won the duel, and American influence has always remained immensely predominant in that land."

Mr. Hulburt called attention to the vast difference in every respect between Japan and China. Japan, a feudalistic nation, he said, raised the fighting man to the top, while China developed an aristocracy of traders. "This is the reason," he said, "for the higher commercial ethics of the Chinese."

PEARSE-CONNOLLY CLUB ACTIVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Members of the Pearse-Connolly Club, a Sinn Fein organization of Butte, Montana, which came to national attention in 1917 during the trial of the hundred odd I. W. W. in this city, acted as a guard of honor to Eamonn de Valera, self-styled President of the Irish Republic, on his arrival in Butte for several addresses. Soon after the United States went to war, members of the Pearse-Connolly Club took part in an anti-war demonstration in Butte. I. W. W. also participated. The incident was the subject of considerable testimony introduced by the government against the I. W. W. on trial, who were ultimately convicted of violation of the Espionage Act. The club was named after two of the Irish leaders in the Sinn Fein rebellion of Easter Week in 1916.

EUROPEANIZATION OF AMERICANS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A "woman-to-woman" committee, whose members will try to get at the facts of labor disputes through acquaintance with the wives and children of strikers, and will endeavor to establish human relations with foreign-born women and find out how they feel about problems discussed by American women, is being organized by Miss Helen Todd, a former suffrage worker. Miss Todd feels that Americanization of the foreign-born is not undertaken in the right way, that there is danger of trying to Americanize by force, almost, rather than by understanding. When the newcomers are understood, she says, when it is known why they came to America and what they want to do now that they are here, it will be found that they have as much to give us as we have to give them. Americans need to be Europeanized as much as Europeans here need to be Americanized, she believes, and to know something of the literature and art of the old world.

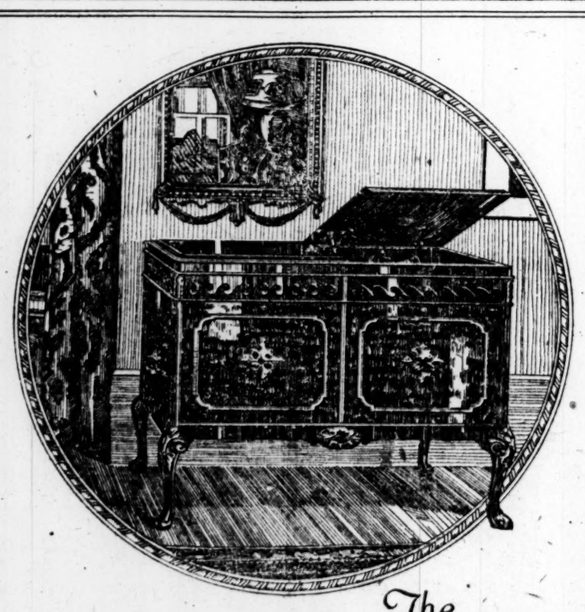
"If we made everybody just alike on a pattern of 'pure Americanism,' what a dull state of society we should have," she says.

A foreign-born woman present at the meeting where Miss Todd voiced her plan said that many of the foreign-born were angry at being told to go to night school, as it was they who read America's best books and went to see her best plays.

COURT SAYS TENANTS MUST GO IN FIVE DAYS

NEW YORK, New York—The decision of the appellate term of the state Supreme Court that a landlord may demand a tenant's removal on five days' notice, on the ground that he is objectionable, the landlord being the sole judge of the case, will affect thousands of dispossess cases now in municipal courts. Under the term of a lease the landlord is not required to state the cause of the objection.

The case in point is that of Miss Jeanne Lorraine, who was notified to vacate her apartment as an objectionable tenant. No explanation was offered by the Waitt Construction Company, the lessee, and Miss Lorraine refused to move. Dispossess proceedings were then brought. Justice Lehman, who wrote the decision, said that the landlord had relied on that clause in the lease in refusing to explain the charge. Unless the present ruling is appealed still further to the appellate division there will be a new trial by order of the appellate term, when the dispossess warrant may be granted.



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In no uncertain terms, the famous director of the Chicago Grand Opera Company said:

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VALERA WELCOME PLAN PROTESTED

Mayor of Hartford, Connecticut, Declares Reception Will Be Tendered—Opposition Is to Recognizing "Official" Status

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Connecticut—A movement has started in this city against welcoming Eamonn de Valera, so-called "President of the Irish Republic," who is due in Hartford today. After the Mayor and city government had announced all plans for the city's reception to Mr. de Valera, a letter of protest against receiving the "Irish Republic President" was sent to Mayor Kinsella by representative citizens here.

Arthur I. Shipman, who wrote the note of protest to the Mayor, declared that the resolution under which Mr. de Valera was styled "President of the Irish Republic," was not only a misnomer, but an offense to international civility, on which the law of nations is founded.

The Mayor replied to the protesting parties that he cared not what they thought of "international civility," and that he proposed to greet Mr. de Valera cordially, as the City Council had voted to do some time ago. The Mayor said: "I do not feel there is any obligation on my part to apologize to any particular individual of this city in receiving President de Valera as President of the Irish Republic."

The letter of protest, in part, was as follows:

"In behalf of several citizens of the city of Hartford and of the State of Connecticut, I desire to protest against the reception of one Eamonn de Valera by you as President of the Irish Republic, so-called. This man, if he is officially what he represents himself to be, is an enemy of and is in revolt against the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, a government with which the United States is now at peace and with which we are still associated in arms.

"That de Valera is laughed at and ignored by such government makes his official recognition by the city of Hartford most unsuitable. For the protection of the honor of the city, we beg that you will make it plain that you are receiving this man in his individual capacity, and not as a representative of any foreign government, revolutionary or otherwise."

ENUMERATORS BEGIN WORK ON CENSUS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Enumerators yesterday began work on the fourteenth census of the United States. Altogether about 85,000 persons are employed, and the work will continue for about two weeks. The enumerators are required not to make use of any information they obtain except for purposes of the census. In the local district, 650 workers will be employed. Interpreters will be provided in localities where English is not generally spoken.

All enumerators are equipped with a special commission signed by the chief of the Census Bureau, Sam L. Rogers. It is expected that the total population, which will not be known until April, will be shown to be between 107,000,000 and 112,000,000. There will be 4000 clerks engaged in tabulation work in Washington, District of Columbia. The census is the first ever taken in the winter months, or in which women have served as enumerators. The total cost of the enterprise is estimated at about $22,000,000, the amount of the congressional appropriation.

HAMPTON INSTITUTE EMANCIPATION DAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

HAMPTON, Virginia—At the 57th anniversary of Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, celebrated in Ogden Hall, Hampton Institute, by 2000 Negroes, the Rev. Dr. Richard P. Bowling, of the First Baptist Church (Negro), Norfolk, spoke on "Freedom in Progress." Dr. Bowling paid tributes to Gen. S. C. Armstrong, Dr. H. B. Frissell, and Dr. James E. Gregg, principal of Hampton.

Dr. Bowling said: "The lessons to be learned from the emancipation are clear-cut. Without preparation for holding privileges, privileges will be gradually lost. Without preparation for measuring up to opportunities, opportunities will be withheld by friend and foe alike. We must not cease to agitate, but we must likewise get down to work. The strength of the Negroes lies largely in religion."

Dr. Gregg urged the Negro to make greater use of the common schools; to work faithfully every day in the week and go to church on Sunday; to save money, to be courteous and friendly to everybody and to keep faith in God and fellowmen.

PROTEST ON USE OF ARMY TRANSPORTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Protesting against further consideration of the bill in Congress authorizing use by the War Department of army transports for civilians, the American Steamship Owners Association, of which H. H. Raymond is president, sent a letter to Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, explaining that conditions have changed since the bill first passed the Senate. Transportation facilities have so greatly increased, it says, that transports are no longer needed for civilians. "Just when passenger service and freighting demands are reestablishing themselves, we feel that it is unfair for the government to operate transports in direct competition to our service," an official of the association told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday.

FIREMEN WANT EIGHT-HOUR DAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BUTTE, Montana—The members of the city fire department of Butte, who have a union organization affiliated with a national Labor organization, have requested the City Council for eight-hour shifts, or the three-platoon system, instead of the present 12-hour or two-platoon system.

SCHOOL CONTROL IN UNITED STATES

Instruction Given in Private Institutions Declared an Affair of Deep Public Concern

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—In the course of a discussion of the question as to what ought to be done about the private schools that pretend to take the place of public schools in the American educational system, Frank E. Spaulding, superintendent of public schools of Cleveland, Ohio, declared that "in no state, regardless of provisions or lack of provisions in the law, is there any adequate knowledge in the possession of public school officials or of any other public officials, concerning the content or the quality of instruction given, concerning the essential conditions surrounding children who allege private school instruction as a substitute for public school attendance required by law; that many private schools, regardless of legal requirements, habitually make little or no use of the national language as a means of communication and instruction; that in many private schools the congestion is far greater than in the public schools; that the equipment, the hygienic conditions, the education, and the professional qualifications of teachers employed therein, are far inferior to those of the public schools of the same community; and that there are private schools offering advantages superior to those provided by the public schools of the same community."

Mr. Spaulding contended that "the content, the quality, and the language of instruction, in every private school which serves as a substitute for a legalized public school, are matters of concern to others than the children and the parents of children attendant thereat; these matters are of deepest concern to the community, the state, and the nation. And any worthy educational program for America must make adequate and effective provision for such knowledge and control, by duly authorized officials, of all instruction that serves as a substitute for the legalized instruction of the public schools, as will insure in that substitute instruction the essential equivalent in content, quality, and language, of public school instruction."

CHRISTIAN WOMEN ARRESTED IN CHINA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Twenty-one women members of the Women's Patriotic Society, and nine members of the Young People's Patriotic Society, have been arrested in Taiku since December 28, a cable message from Shanghai, where the Korean Provisional Government of the "Korean Republic" has its headquarters, announces. Most of the women are said to be Korean Christian women teachers. In all, 2000 arrests are said to have been made in that period in Seoul, and are still continuing. The charge on which the arrests are made is not known.

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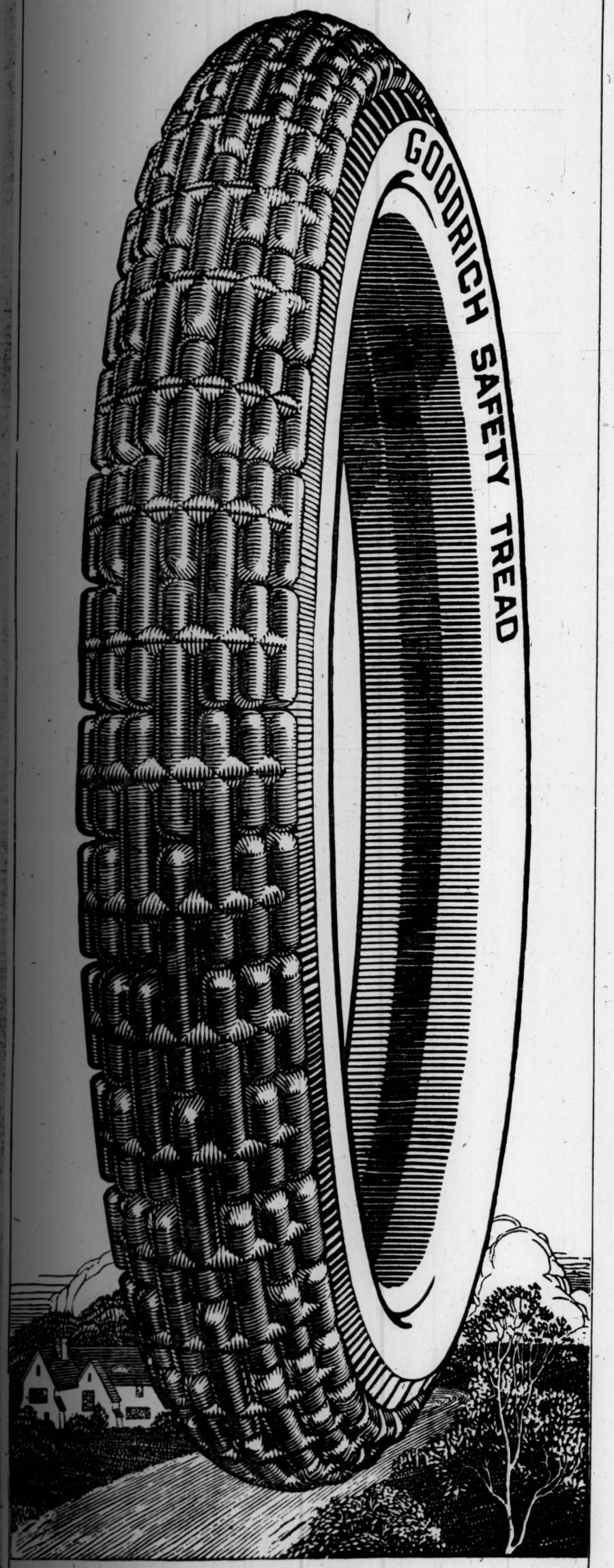

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"The other day I signed up your, or should I say 'our' 1920 agreement, and it occurred to me that you would be interested in my reason for arranging to handle Goodrich on a much larger scale than last year.

It is this: When I opened my store out here, after considering several makes of tires, I decided to take on Goodrich, and the salesman assured me that you would co-operate to help me build up a business that I could be proud of.

Not only have you made good the promise of your salesman, but the fairness and cleanness of your transactions with me have far exceeded any I thought would be possible from any tire company.

I was recently asked why I handled Goodrich tires practically to the exclusion of all others, and my answer was:

'Because I have not had a Goodrich tire come back, and because I believe they are the best proposition on the market today.'

Very sincerely yours,

3083 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y. *John E. Dennis."*

IT IS THIS FAITH in Goodrich Tires, Goodrich methods, and Goodrich help, that has caused more than 50,000 dealers to feature Goodrich Tires.

John E. Dennis says, *"I have not had a Goodrich Tire come back."*

If a *tire had* come back, he knew from Goodrich's clear statement of certified service that his customer had full protection in the Definite Adjustment Basis—6000 miles for Fabric Tires and 8000 miles for Silvertown Cords.

The nation-wide demand for Goodrich Tires is proof positive of the soundness and fairness of the Goodrich merchandising policy.

But more important, the economic right of this policy, and the outspoken, open-handed declaration of it, have put the purchase of a tire on a firmer foundation for dealer and user.

Goodrich Tires

BERLIN AFTER WAR AND REVOLUTION

Mark Has Dropped to One-Fifth of Nominal Value and Vital Need Is to Restore Depleted Industries and Raise Currency

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany—Germany is impoverished. There is no mistake about it. Germany today is needy, seedy. Her capital, too, is poor, outwardly, inwardly; the aspect of her streets, her shop-windows, her restaurants, and places of amusement where tables are still mostly covered with paper cloths, instead of linen. The streets, too, reflect the conditions of life in Berlin today. Although the population has been somewhat better provisioned lately—victuals having been imported from foreign countries, especially bacon and fat from America—food is still so expensive that only comparatively few are able to secure sufficient. These few are the war-profiteers, who lived in high feather even during the war. All prices show unmistakably the effects of the very low position of the German currency, or "the low-water mark of the German mark," as it has been termed. For the mark today possesses, at the utmost, only one-fifth of its pre-war value.

Value of the Dollar

This bad state of the currency affects, first of all, the prices of all goods imported from abroad. The American dollar, before the war rated at about 4.20 in Germany, is now equivalent to 25 to 30 marks; hence it results that articles of food imported from America—flour, rice, meat, lard, and bacon—can only be purchased at exorbitant prices. The German Government pays, out of its own funds, half of these prices, in order that the less well-to-do part of the population is enabled to buy at least the "rationized" victuals—i. e., those which are only sold under the system of "food-cards." But, nevertheless, the cost of living is from five to ten times as high as in peace time.

During the war, German industry was, for the greater part, put into shape for the manufacture of arms and ammunition; and the government, in order to spur the workingmen on to the highest pitch of efficiency, paid them very good wages. The sudden breakdown threw hundreds of thousands out of work, robbed them of their means of sustenance; and industry, unable to supply itself with raw materials and coal, was therefore unable to provide sufficient employment. It should also be borne in mind that the high war wages have had the effect of spoiling and pampering the men, so that their demands have increased inordinately. Cafés and places of amusement of every description were never so overcrowded with workingmen than during the war; and as it is always very hard to find one's way back from opulence to tightened circumstances and a mode of life based upon closest economy, so it comes about that the majority of the German working classes cannot get used to the idea—nay, to the fact—that Germany is an impoverished country which can only be saved from utter destruction by diligent toil, combined with the most rigorous economy.

Workers and the Revolution

The revolution had its share in rendering the workingmen still more obstinate than ordinarily. For Socialism is conceived by the majority of them as being the reign of the proletariat, as a reversion of the order of society hitherto existing; and up to this day many of them believe the revolution to have been nothing other than a grand movement for the increase of workingmen's wages.

Consequently, there hardly passes a day in Germany without a strike taking place somewhere. These strikes, however, often owe their origin to radical agitators and politicians dabbling in the workingmen's movements; although the object of the strikers is always the same—an increase of wages. Now, the revolution has forced nearly all mechanics into trade unions, whereas the so-called middle-classes—the small trader, the mechanic with a shop of his own, the public or private official, and nearly all professional men—are less inclined to form such associations. The result is that a street cleaner, a metal worker, or an ordinary valet, or chimney-sweep frequently earn more money than a high functionary, a teacher or an author. With the increase in wages of the workingmen, all other prices are subject to increase; and so the movement of wages, prices and expenses is an ever rotating circle without beginning nor end.

Taxation Mounting

In order to be able to comply with the conditions of the Peace Treaty, the authorities have very considerably raised the rates of taxation. The income tax alone has been increased three and fourfold; in addition to it there are being imposed all kinds of very heavy taxes upon articles of luxury, amusement, inheritance, tobacco, and so on; even a tax upon bachelors is said to be in view. Germany has need to raise the various war indemnities and money for relief-work for the unemployed, who in Berlin alone number something like 800,000, may absorb countless millions of marks. For many months, moreover, the state railways' accounts show an enormous deficit, and extra fiscal allowances have to be made in order to lower the prices of victuals. All state enterprises which formerly yielded handsome profits are now badly in need of state aid. The government, in its sore plight, cannot meet all these pressing demands otherwise than by printing, ever anew, billions in paper money, and in consequence the standard of the German mark, as already pointed out, sinks lower and lower.

Curious Economic Tactics

The depreciation of the mark is responsible for some remarkably dishonest transactions. Not only has the traffic in foreign currency attained heretofore unknown dimensions, but in foreign countries the poor showing of German currency has given rise to some curio economic tactics. Swiss and Scandinavia.. firms, for instance, have sent huge quantities of their printed matter to Germany, whence it is returned by the German mails, as German postage is still so cheap in foreign currency that this transaction pays quite handsomely. A Swiss franc today yields about 4.25 marks; a letter forwarded from Switzerland costs 25 centimes, a letter from Germany to Switzerland 30 pfennigs, which is only 7 centimes, i. e., not quite half of the Swiss postage, so that, in large parcels, such mail matter is sent considerably cheaper by way of Germany.

Berlin and Germany generally are at present flooded with foreigners. They are buying up the German mark and German merchandise so cheaply that even the high prices prevailing in Germany are ludicrously low for them. What even the wealthy Berliner can only buy at a great sacrifice, the foreigners can easily obtain, for with their own money they can live nowhere cheaper than in Germany. A pair of shoes, for instance, costs from 80 to 150 marks; the American, however, pays only $3 or $4 for them. The 500 marks a month, which a German shoemaker possibly earns, are, in American currency, only $15 or $20—an income for which no workingman or mechanic would want to work in America.

Coal Is the Great Need

The government is strenuously endeavoring to raise the standard of German currency; but this can only be done by the exportation of goods manufactured in Germany; only German workmanship can restore the German mark to its former "mark." There have been symptoms lately which indicate an appreciation on the part of the German workmen of the necessity to apply themselves diligently to work, and that the general strike tendency is decreasing.

The hardest problem, however, is how to obtain the necessary supply of coal; for without coal every kind of work is impossible. The suspension of passenger traffic which paralyzed anew Germany's economic life from November 5 to 15, did not meet with the success expected; and the Imperial Coal Commissary was compelled to decree new and more stringent restrictions of the coal supply in order to save the railways from a complete collapse.

In addition to these restrictions, the blockade of the Baltic Sea is hindering German ships from exporting to northern countries what little is being manufactured in Germany. Another unpleasant feature is the severe winter which is obstructing traffic, cutting off the cities from their bases of supply, and threatening to leave Berlin without potatoes, milk, meat, and coal.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD IS ABSORBED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The forty-eighth and last annual report of the Local Government Board, being for the year 1918-19, was issued recently as a Buff Book. It is mentioned that, during the period covered by the report, measures were introduced by the government for the purpose of establishing a Ministry of Health. On the establishment of the Ministry, the Local Government Board, as well as the Insurance Commissions for England and Wales, were absorbed into the new department.

There is an introductory note to the report, recapitulating in outline certain of the principal measures, legislative and administrative, which it had fallen to the board to initiate or superintend during the 48 years which have elapsed since the Local Government Board Act, 1871, was passed.

The housing question receives attention in the report, which mentions that during the year sanction was given to the borrowing by 33 urban authorities of sums amounting to £280,582 in respect of the purchase of 2194 acres of land for the purposes of housing schemes.

Special work arising out of the war occupies a prominent place in the report, and includes the prevention and relief of distress. Much of the information has already appeared in some other form, but one item of outstanding interest is given with regard to relief of air raid distress. The total amount of the grants made to local committees in this connection, from the National Relief Fund, was £37,913.

Grants were also made with the sanction of the Treasury for the assistance of local authorities of East Coast watering places in the years 1916-17 to 1918-19 to a total of £290,000. The aggregate sum thus contributed to the end of March, 1919, amounted to £480,446.

NIGERIA AND LIQUOR TRAFFIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England — Among the colonial annual reports that for Nigeria, issued recently, states that in relation to its returns of trade, agriculture, and industries: "The outstanding feature in the return is the extraordinary diminution in the importation of spirits (to Nigeria). Three hundred and ninety-four thousand gallons were imported in 1916, but only 94,000 gallons in 1917. In 1910 the importation was 1,974,000 gallons. In 1913 the value of spirits imported, including duty, was over £1,500,000, in 1917 it was £92,905, notwithstanding that the duty on spirits was 50 per cent higher than in the former year."

TRADE UNIONISTS MUST COOPERATE

In Britain Mr. Bramley Pictures One Trade Union Building Housing All Departments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England — Lecturing on "Trade Union Organization," under the auspices of the National Guilds League at a meeting in London recently, Fred Bramley, assistant secretary of the Trade Union Congress, said that trade union organization was obsolete in many respects. There was an almost complete absence of business efficiency, while employers' organizations were becoming more and more efficient as competition was largely disappearing. What trades union organization, he asked, could enter into a conflict with an organization like the Federation of British Industries, representing 20,000 firms with a capital of £5,000,000,000?

The sooner there was a recognition of the necessity for the coordination of working class interests as a whole, he declared, instead of thinking of particular trades, the better. They had an example of that in the recent railway strike. A careful scheme for joint action had been drawn up by the Triple Alliance, yet the strike had been declared without any attempt to call the Triple Alliance together for joint consultation, or any attempt to inform the other two bodies that a strike was going to take place.

Powers of Compulsion

The trouble was that each section of the alliance had refused to hand over any of its executive authority to the joint body. Trade unions must recognize that in exchange for the advantages to be secured by joint action and effort, they must be prepared to sacrifice local autonomy and executive control by sections. Trade unionism was not an organization of persons who had come together voluntarily inspired by high motives, but it was made a success by the exercise of powers of compulsion. Trade unionism and absolute freedom could not exist side by side.

"I am extremely anxious to see the trade union movement in this country organized on a national basis with the clear conception that the worker is an economic unit and something more than a plumber, joiner, or a laborer," said Mr. Bramley. "My ideal is a well-equipped center of trade union control, with a central governing body in order to make the movement successful."

Unity of Interests Required

"I have in my mind," he continued, "the possibility of a trade union building as big as the Prudential buildings, with the various departments of industry under one roof, with its own legal department, with its own publicity department and printing works, with its research department, so as to understand the economic and international position of each industry. We might even have our own international news service. We could have our own wireless so as to communicate with every other trade union center in the world, even with Berlin."

Concluding Mr. Bramley said that there must be an absolute unity of working-class interests and that the trade unionist must also take more interest in his position as a consumer. During the war they had been using their trade union organizations as dividend-collecting agencies for the huge trusts. They had forced them to pay war bonuses in order that the workers might have the pleasure of paying them. If they had not been so successful many of these companies would not be paying such big dividends today.

CHARTER NEEDED FOR WOMEN IN LEAGUE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PIETERMARITZBURG, Natal—Mrs. Laura Ruxton, president of the Women's Enfranchisement League of South Africa, gave an interesting address to the Pietermaritzburg branch, in which she spoke about the present political status of woman in the world, and the greater opportunities opened up to her since the war. Mrs. Ruxton mentioned that although all the other self-governing British dominions had the women's franchise, South Africa still lagged behind. She thought that one of the fundamentals for obtaining equal suffrage would be for women to organize and educate themselves, and to develop the international spirit. In her own words: "Women must remove their stand from narrow national ground to the larger international ground and build there a new world, based not on hatred and lies, rivalry or revenge, but on right, love, and understanding."

Mrs. Ruxton also spoke of the Peace Treaty and the "Women's Charter," which was presented to the Peace Conference, in order to insure justice being done to women as wage earners and mothers. It should be the aim of women in the future, Mrs. Ruxton declared, to attain an international charter for women to be included in the Constitution of the League of Nations. This she believed to be essential, since the interests of men and women were inseparable.

AGRICULTURAL BOARD'S STATUS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The following resolution has been unanimously adopted by the council of the National Farmers Union, on the proposition of Mr. Donaldson (chairman of the Parliamentary Committee of the Union), and seconded by Mr. D. Johns (Carmarthen). "That this meeting of the council of the National Farmers Union expresses its grave dissatisfaction with the action of the government in dropping the clause in the Agriculture (councils, etc.) Bill which would have provided for the raising of the status of the Board of Agriculture to that of a first-class department, and is further of opinion that a government amendment to strengthen the position of the agricultural advisory committee should be introduced so that agricultural opinion shall have an effective voice in the direction of the policy and practice of the board."

COAL PROFIT CONTROL OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The following resolution was unanimously passed at a meeting of the executive committee of the Federation of British Industries recently: "The Federation of British Industries emphatically protests against the proposed limitation of profits in the coal mining industry to a fixed sum per ton, as being unsound in principle and setting up a precedent, which, if followed, cannot fail to be destructive to the financial stability of the industries in this country and to limit the initiative and enterprise of manufacturers."

IRELAND NOT RIPE YET FOR SOCIALISM

Bernard Shaw Says It Is Still an Agricultural Country and Landlordism Is Returning With a New Set of Landlords

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—"Socialism and Ireland" was the theme of a discourse by Bernard Shaw at King's Hall, Covent Garden, recently, when a large and fashionable gathering was presided over by Mrs. Pember Reeves.

The Irish question was from the point of political science quite the dullest question on the face of the earth, said Mr. Shaw. Ireland has been crucified for centuries, and that was the whole of the interest in it. People felt their sensations roused and their sympathies moved by them, and one of the results was that when people saw a lecture on Ireland they came and paid their money, thinking they were going to hear something interesting, but they did not. "Victims always let you down," said Mr. Shaw, "if you take up their cause, unless you take it up in a purely abstract way." It was a mistake, he declared, to suppose that people who had suffered were the more interesting on that account. Ireland's sufferings made it less interesting.

Irish "Fond of the Law"

The seventeenth century atmosphere still prevailed among the highly intellectual Irish people who, having little to do, employed their restless intellects on discussions of the great national grievance of making Ireland free, and all that was only interesting to themselves. The Irish were fond of the law, what one solicitor could accomplish in three hours in an English town, would give six solicitors a flourishing practice in an Irish town of a similar size. If any young gentleman was contemplating a legal career, Ireland was the place for him.

Ireland, added Mr. Shaw, was not yet ripe for Socialism. It was still an agricultural country and it had suffered in the nineteenth century all the extremities of landlordism at its very worst. The English had dealt with the Irish land question, years ago, in an extraordinarily stupid way, and they pushed the whole question a century back from a prospect of settlement. The old landlordism was returning with a new set of landlords. The big estates were coming back, and yet perhaps it would be a better state of things and would produce good fruit—more than what a large number of incompetent small holders would do.

Industrial Ireland was almost the same as industrial England, but what was peculiar was the political condition. They had more police in Ireland than in any other country, relatively to the population, and England required 60,000 soldiers to protect the police. They could not govern Ireland in that way. Ireland wanted and liked a strong government, and yet there was practically no law in the country. The reason was that it was not possible to govern without the consent of the people.

The Real Solution

Mr. Lloyd George, he understood, had the idea of two parliaments, one for Ulster and another for the south of Ireland, and these two parliaments were to try and evolve a council of some kind which would virtually be a Parliament for the whole of Ireland. However, the first thing that he thought would happen would be that Sir Edward Carson would immediately organize the army of Ulstermen and proceed with the conquest of the rest of Ireland, and there was no doubt that southern Ireland would immediately declare itself an independent republic.

The real solution of the question should begin in England. England, after all, suffered a great deal from the lack of Home Rule in Ireland. England herself should have Irish, Scottish, and imperial affairs taken from her Parliament and taken over by some federal body. The proper solution was the federation of the two Irelands. Ireland ought to remain in the British Commonwealth, but on exactly the same terms as England and Scotland remained in it.

If Canada or Australia experienced the tyranny now exercised over Ireland they would cut the painter at once. The reason why they were not given freedom was this: The Irish were docile and extremely industrious and intellectual, and England discovered that they were developing industrially to such an extent that they were taking her markets away. England was afraid of the Irishman just as westerners were afraid of the Chinaman—because of their industry. Home Rule would not settle the question, because Ireland would get prosperous again and become an industrial competitor, and England would have to conquer her again. It was a fact that Ireland at the present time was not allowed to trade with another country except through England. The only thing against England destroying this Irish industry was the public opinion of the world.

Mr. Shaw added that the Sinn Fein organization was devoting £4,000,000 for economic purposes—the setting up of a great cooperative movement—which, after all, was the beginning of Socialism.

INDUSTRIAL COURTS IN BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—It is not the intention of the government, it is understood, at once to set up a number of industrial courts in various parts of the country, when the Industrial Courts Bill becomes law. It is proposed to set up one central permanent court in London. When that court has been established and is in operation, the interim arbitration court, which was a temporary body, will cease to exist. The change is expected to take place very shortly.

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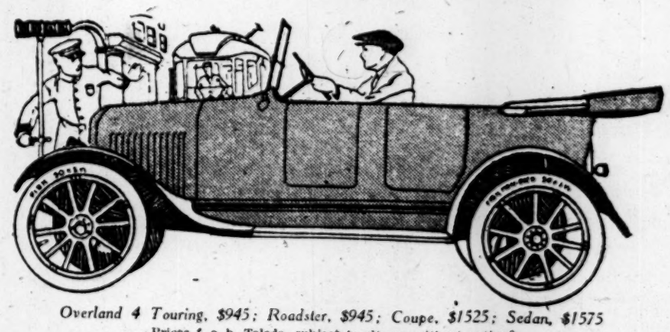

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A DUTCH ANSWER TO BELGIAN CLAIMS

Frontier Dispute Is Ascribed to Belgian Desire to Create a "Welcome Diversion" From Domestic Racial Problems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM, Holland—The Dutch point of view in the matter of Holland's present difficulties with Belgium is presented in the following and a subsequent article specially written for The Christian Science Monitor by a Dutch correspondent. The first article follows:

Many and varied are the changes now being brought forward from Belgian sources against Holland, whilst at the same time various incorrect and false representations of juridical and historical facts are being widely circulated in their support—to the indignation of many lovers of truth in Holland.

For 80 years Belgium and Holland lived side by side like good neighbors, and friendly intercourse was steadily increasing when Belgium was suddenly invaded. A shudder of horror and indignation passed through the whole of Holland, and at the same time a feeling of respect and profound admiration for the heroic stand the Belgian Government took against the demands of the powerful German bully filled the whole nation. The whole of Europe owes a debt of gratitude to little Belgium for thus throwing herself in the way of the German aggressor. Holland, too, clearly realizes this, for what would have been the fate of her independence had Germany been victorious?

Holland's Sympathy

Both the Dutch Government and private citizens did all in their power to alleviate Belgium's sufferings, whilst they made up their minds not to judge the Belgian nation by her refugees but by those who, to their everlasting honor, bore the brunt at home, and withstood gallantly the incredible brutalities of the invaders. When fighting ceased, Holland was prepared to do for Belgium all she could to help her regain her old prosperity. She was filled with the most friendly feelings toward her heavily stricken neighbor. That these feelings have undergone some change of late, and that both indignation and disappointment are now being felt in Holland is due to the secretive and disloyal action of a part of the Belgian Government.

Of course Belgium has suffered greatly by this war. She is now disappointed that the Treaty of Paris did not bring her all the indemnities she had hoped for, and to a certain degree also was entitled to. Among a certain class, especially among the returning refugees, who had a comparatively easy time of it abroad, decided imperialistic tendencies can now be observed. Conditions at home to a large extent can explain Belgium's foreign policy. There is unrest and discontent in the land, which at any moment may reach a climax. The Flemish—not the Activists who connived with the Germans—but the good Flemish soldiers, who offered their lives at the front, together with the loyal, patriotic Flemish at home, refuse any longer to be oppressed by the French-inspired Walloon minority. A successful acquisition of territory therefore, would be a welcome diversion—and would bring new credit to the present government.

Dutch Ready for Revision

A splendid opportunity—the revision of Belgium's neutrality—offered itself, to try and do now, what, in 1839, the five big powers, England, France, Prussia, Austria, and Russia, prevented the newly created Belgium from doing, namely: to increase her territory and rights at the cost of Holland. Instead of discussing their grievances with the Dutch Government, which was ready to revise relations, if necessary, by common accord and in a mood of good will and frankness, the Belgian Government appealed to the Peace Conference, whilst Holland for a long time was left in the dark as to what the Belgian grievances and "desiderata" really consisted of. As Holland takes no part in the Peace Conference, the Dutch Government on being approached proposed that a separate conference should be called in Paris of the secretaries of foreign affairs of the five big powers, America, Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan, together with those of Belgium and Holland on a footing of equality. This was carried out, and various meetings took place, in which Belgium first expounded her grievances and "desiderata," whilst Holland afterward explained her point of view.

On June 4 a commission of representatives of the big powers, Belgium and Holland was invited by that conference to study the measures to be taken as a result of the revision of the treaties of 1839, and to make proposals which, however, were not to comprise cession of territorial sovereignty, nor the establishing of international servitudes! At the same time Belgium and Holland were requested to present joint formulæ (formules communes) about the waterways, conceived in the spirit of the ideals adopted by the Peace Conference. Holland, though pleased with this definite ruling, had never for a moment doubted but that she would get fair play at the hands of the big powers.

Severe Blow to Belgians

To Belgian annexationists, however, this decision was a severe blow. Notwithstanding these explicit conditions of the powers, Belgium is still trying to realize her wishes, by both fair and unfair means. The proposals made in Paris by the Belgian delegates filled the Dutch delegates with serious doubts as to their intentions, and gave them reason to protest most firmly against some of their clauses. Belgium speculates on what she has done for the allied cause, whilst Holland just now is only an undeserving neutral in the eyes of the belligerents. Moreover, the Peace Conference, though originally inspired by the most lofty ideals, is sometimes apt to degenerate into mere bargaining, when one nation will support the often doubtful "demands" of another nation in the hope of receiving that nation's support for her particular ambitions.

Thus many factors come into play, but Holland feels confident that the new ideal which is slowly but surely pervading the political mentality all the world over will keep her disappointed neighbor in check. She sincerely regrets the present unnecessary state of affairs. The interests of Belgium and Holland are so closely connected that instead of jealousy, discord, and underhand dealing, friendship, harmony, and perfect frankness should govern the relations between the two nations.

Belgian Motives Questioned

Can the grievances brought forward by the Belgian Government against Holland be seriously maintained, or are they just "the stick to beat the dog with?" There is no doubt that many of them are grossly exaggerated, whilst others are totally unfounded. The obvious design of the maneuver has been to create ill-feeling against Holland, so as to obtain support for the Belgian annexationist plans.

Vast sums of useful money the Belgians are now squandering on anti-Dutch propaganda in the big press of almost all countries. As the reading public abroad cannot possibly be acquainted with the particular economic and historical facts, this propaganda in the long run may do some harm to Holland. In the meantime, it certainly does harm to Belgium, for even the stanchest pro-allied friends in Holland, who have done so much to help and alleviate her suffering, feel disinclined to continue their work and liberality, so long as so much precious and urgently needed money is being wasted on propaganda against their country.

IRISH EDUCATION BILL EXAMINED

Section of Press Does Not Expect Its Passage in View of Prospects of Home Rule Bill

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland — All the chief papers devote leading articles to the draft of the new Education Bill, and, as is now customary with any effort of the government in any direction, the press opinion ranges from praise to abuse.

The Irish Times notes the, for Ireland, revolutionary plan of a local rate in aid of education. It can find no defense for the proposal that only one member of the executive of the new department shall be a real authority on education, but says truly that the general aims of the bill are far more important than the details, for it recognizes that education is a sing process; it breaks down artificial divisions and proposes a system which, in operation, would establish the long-desired contact between the primary school and the university; it introduces the thin end of the wedge of popular control, which the Irish Times sees will be bitterly opposed by influential persons, but which has the merit of at last bringing Ireland into line with the progressive democracies. It sees in the bill a good bill, on which real knowledge and care have been exercised, and welcomes it rather because it registers reform than because of any hope that the reform will become effective in the near future. But, in common with many others, the Irish Times is puzzled how it is proposed to bring in this bill and at the same time to bring in the Home Rule Bill with which the government is supposed to be engaged, and which will divide Ireland into two parts, either part being at liberty, when left to its own devices, to reject Mr. Macpherson's Education Bill.

No Objection to Reasonable Reform

The Irish Independent also wonders why an education bill is introduced when the Home Rule Bill is in course of preparation, and finds considerable fault with the financial clauses. While not objecting to reasonable reforms in education, which in happier circumstances would be carefully considered by the Irish people, it thinks that the first reform ought to be full and complete self-government.

The Freeman's Journal thinks the bill an impudent proposal from more than one point of view; it can see nothing educational about it except its name, its purposes being political and financial. The aim of its authors is to destroy such fragments of educational self-government as Ireland possesses. It sees that the Roman Catholics of Ireland will have all their education ruled by a department in which Protestants or Agnostics will be always in the majority. The Freeman's Journal has nothing but abuse from beginning to end of its leading article for the new bill.

The Northern Whig says it is a skillful and meritorious effort to meet a complicated situation, it being difficult to imagine a system that would not be an improvement on the present. The clause governing the erection of new schools is of special interest to Belfast, where the need is so great. The bill is welcomed as a well-meant and earnest attempt, if not to solve the Irish educational problem, at least to carry it a long stage nearer solution.

Root and Branch Reform Wanted

The Belfast News-Letter anticipates that the Roman Catholic Church will exert all its influence to destroy the bill, for the reason that, in a very modified and restricted form, it introduces the plan of popular representation on local educational authorities and rate aid.

The only disagreement the News-Letter has with this is, that the reform in this direction is so meager. It has always contended for root and branch reform, and for the introduction of the systems of elementary and secondary education which were set up in Great Britain 40 years ago, and which has provided schools of the highest type to accommodate the whole of the juvenile population. But in common with the rest of the press, it wonders if it is intended that the passing of the bill should be seriously regarded, in view of a Home Rule bill becoming law; but it welcomes the bill as well meant, though it foresees the probability that it would get short shrift in a "rest of Ireland Parliament," where legislation would be for a cast-iron system of clerical control.

RESETTLEMENT OF BRITISH OFFICERS

Proposal Is Made to Set Up in London Interviewing Boards to Find Adequate Vacancies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—An influential gathering of city men attended a meeting at the Mansion House recently at the invitation of the Lord Mayor to consider proposals by the Ministry of Labor for the resettlement of former officers. The Lord Mayor presided, and amid cheers read a message from the King wishing success to their efforts. A message from the Prime Minister was also read.

The Lord Mayor said the officers on whose behalf he had called the meeting numbered some 12,000 in London and Greater London. They had left their civil appointments at the average age of 20 to defend their country. It was hard to expect them to go back to the lowest rung of the ladder, and he asked all employers to stretch their generosity in endeavoring to place these men in suitable positions. That was not only an act of gratitude, it was an act of justice.

Sir Robert Horne appealed for the help of business men in the setting up of interviewing boards for the purpose of finding adequate vacancies where young officers might earn a living. Discussing the value of former officers in business and commerce, Sir Robert Horne said that if business men had learned anything from the war, it had been that the boys who had brought them through it had attained a sense of responsibility and a stage of manhood which would make them very efficient in business. In the end employers would find that the habits of discipline and the power of initiative which these men had developed in caring for the safety of the armies in the field, would be to the great advantage of their businesses.

Earl Haig said it augured well for the future to see so many business men coming forward to help. They were talking for the moment about those officers who were fit and well, those who could be employed. There was, however, another side of the question, and that was the position of the disabled and their dependents. He felt he would be unworthy of the confidence of his brother officers and the men of the army if he did not call attention to the delay which had taken place in bringing forward a scheme for revising the pensions of the disabled. The committee in the House of Commons had been a long time considering the matter, and a government scheme for improving the state of disabled officers and their dependents should have materialized a long time ago.

A resolution was then passed pledging the meeting to do all in its power to assist in the resettlement in civil life of those whose careers had been interrupted by "their devotion to duty in the cause of the freedom of the civilized world."

GALWAY HARBOR PLANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—A notice which appeared recently in the Dublin Gazette states that an application will be made at the next session of Parliament to bring in a bill for the incorporation of a company to construct railway and harbor works in County Galway, with a view to the development of Barna harbor as an Atlantic port. One of the recommendations will be that railways shall be constructed from Newcastle in the parish of Rahoon, and Knocknacarragh, County Galway, to the bed and foreshore of Galway Bay, and that causeways and piers shall be erected.

AS SOCIALISTS SEE BOLSHEVIST RULE

French and Russians Alike Condemn It as Destructive of the Free Social Life of Russia

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—In the newspaper "Cause Commune," of which Vladimir Bourtseff is the political director, there recently appeared a collection of opinions on Bolshevism written by some of the most eminent Socialists whose ideas are interesting to note.

Mr. Plekhanoff, founder of the Russian Social-Democracy, who returned to Russia after the fall of Tzarism, criticizing Bolshevism says "if Labor tried to organize Socialism in the absence of the necessary conditions, the attempt could not end in any good. One would only succeed in organizing famine. And the inevitable consequence of the organization of famine would be a frightful economical crisis, after which the workmen would find themselves at an infinitely greater disadvantage than before."

The next Socialist quoted is Mr. N. Tchaikovsky, who says that 24 months of the Bolshevist régime in Russia have resulted in the disappearance of all traces of free social life, the complete disorganization of industry and transports, and as an immediate consequence, the lack of food, of raw materials and fuel.

The next one on the list André Lebey, who declares that in spite of the lack of information which arrives concerning the results obtained in Russia, enough is known to believe them to be lamentable. Russia has sunk down instead of taking possession of itself again.

Karl Kautsky, author of the book on Russian Bolshevism called "Communism and Banditism," writes: "The utilization of the lack of culture and the low instincts of the newborn labor movement as the motive force of the Revolution; the lowering of the Socialist movement; the transformation of the common cause of all humanity into the exclusive cause of: the proletariat; the proclamation of the omnipotence of only those who are paid and of the poorest peasants; the condemnation of all those who think otherwise, to the most terrible misery and to a state of pariahs; the creation, in the place of the ancient classes, of a new class made up of people belonging to the old bourgeoisie—this is how Bolshevism has triumphed over its Socialist adversaries."

Lastly, Mr. Abramovitch, the Social-Democratic professor, on his return from Russia, declared at a meeting in Berlin that industry in Russia is practically destroyed and manual labor is replacing production by machinery in many enterprises, which are reverting to the old processes. There is little coal or iron available and the railroads have been stopped. The peasants only produce what is absolutely necessary for their own sustenance and to enable them to carry on a clandestine sale of provisions.

There is also an appeal to the French Socialists from Mr. S. Stchoupak-Vladimirow, delegate of the Russian Social Democrat Party at the conferences of Berne and Lucerne, to come to the help of the innocent populations of Russia. A summing up of the Bolshevist destructive sway in Russia ends with an appeal to all Russian workmen and citizens, from 12 workmen imprisoned in the "Taganka," to come and deliver them. The Bolsheviki arrested these 12 during a workmen's conference simply because they protested against the arbitrariness of the Bolshevist Government.

GENERAL SMUTS ON WOMAN SUFFRAGE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

JOHANNESBURG, Transvaal — The woman suffrage cause has obtained a new supporter in the person of General Smuts. The women's branch of the South African Party recently entertained the Prime Minister at a social gathering, and it was in reply to an appeal by Mrs. Roth asking for his support, that General Smuts announced his conversion to the cause of 'woman suffrgae.

His opinion, General Smuts declared, was that women had very often stepped into the breach—when men were slack. Men had very often made a mess of things, and he thought that there could hardly be a stronger indictment of manhood than the effects that had come about as the result of their government.

The forward movement among women was to be applauded because he thought that salvation from the present state of affairs might still come from that quarter. It was also possible that women might be able to put right the mistakes which the men had made.

BRITISH MINE ADVISERS RESIGN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The executive committee of the Miners Federation of Great Britain announce the resignation of their members on the advisory committee to the Coal Controller. The resignation is carried in a letter signed by Robert Smillie, Vernon Hartshorn, M. P., William Straker, J. Robson, and Herbert Smith, to the Prime Minister, which states that the committee proved of great value to Sir Guy Calthrop, but his successor, Sir Evan Jones, could not have regarded it as an instrument capable of assisting him, because it was only called together to discuss trivial matters. "The president of the Board of Trade," says the letter, "has made decisions affecting the industry, such as the raising of the price of coal and the reduction in the price of coal which gravely prejudiced the industry and the nation. Such decisions could never have been arrived at had he chosen to obtain the expert advice of the advisory committee. His latest proposal for limiting the sphere of operations and influence of the coal control in conjunction with the foregoing render it impossible for us to continue to sit and act upon the advisory committee."

GERMAN SHIP AS BREAKWATER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland—The people living around the Bay of Skaill on the west coast of Pomona, the largest of the Orkney Islands, Scotland, have, it is stated, sent a request to the government to arrange for one of the German dreadnaughts to be taken to Skaill Bay and then to be submerged full of cement on the shallow reef at the entrance to the bay so as to form both a breakwater and a pier. It is claimed that this would be a simple way of establishing a valuable fishing station.

PERMIT FOR BERGER ADDRESS IS DENIED

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—Victor L. Berger, who postponed an engagement to speak here Saturday night with the understanding that he would speak in this city at a later date, will not be allowed to make a public address here, according to a decision announced yesterday by Walter A. Presbrey, chairman of the police commission.

After conferences with Mayor Gainer and the City Solicitor, on a protest filed by Providence Post of the American Legion, the commission issued a statement reviewing Mr. Berger's record, and asserting that "to allow him to make an address in public here would permit him to further assail American institutions, besides endangering the public peace."

The statement added: "We have decided to do everything in our power to prevent Victor L. Berger or speakers of similar type from addressing public gatherings in Providence."

Dec. 31, 1919.

The Frederick J. Caldwell, Inc.

Announce their discontinuance of Mercer automobile activities in New England. Future business of the company will be devoted to

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"A Superfine Small Car"

Also a high-grade foreign automobile to be announced later.

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Household and Decorative Linens; Blankets, Bedspreads, Comfortables; and Muslin Sheets and Pillow Cases, will be continued throughout the month of January

These Sales offer exceptional values

The Great Annual Sale of American-made Underwear

for Women, Misses and Children

will be continued on Monday

The values offered in this eventful Sale are unsurpassed

Women's American-made Underwear

OF LINGERIE MATERIALS

Nightrobes	$1.10, 1.95, 2.90, 3.90 to 10.75
Chemises (regulation style)	95c., 1.45, 1.95, 2.90
Envelope Chemises	1.45, 1.90, 3.50, 4.90 to 8.50
Combinations	1.25, 1.95, 2.90, 3.95
Chemilettes	1.25, 1.90, 2.95
Drawers	95c., 1.45, 1.75 to 7.90
Corset Covers	65c., 95c., 1.25, 1.95 to 4.90
Petticoats	1.25, 1.50, 1.95, 2.95, 4.90

OF SILK MATERIALS

Nightrobes	$6.85, 9.75, 12.50, 16.75
Envelope Chemises	3.90, 4.90, 5.75, 6.90, 8.75
Camisoles	1.50, 1.95, 2.95, 3.90
Knickers	3.90, 4.90, 5.90

(All Undergarments priced above $5.00 are subject to tax.)

Misses' and Children's Lingerie

at equally inviting prices

(Sales on the Second Floor)

THE SIGHTS OF THE CURB MARKET

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Will that seething, gesticulating mass of humanity with its weird headgear and its finger signals soon become a thing of the past, and thus force the megaphone men of the New York City sight-seeing cars to seek another prime attraction? Ever since 1916 there has been a great deal of talk about the New York curb market moving indoors and shedding its verdant headwear, and recently this talk has taken a more definite form and we hear that as soon as certain things have been accomplished the New York Curb as an out-of-door free-for-all circus will cease to exist, and that the trading heretofore handled in this very busy, if spectacular, market will be transacted in a much more orderly manner.

But will outdoor trading in stocks and bonds ever cease to exist in New York City? Those who have studied their history very much doubt it. Ever since the first open-air market was established under the old buttonwood tree in 1788 for trading in the "stocks" of the newly organized republic, as the first United States bonds were called, there has been an almost uninterrupted line of "curb markets." Three times before has the "curb" been brought indoors—twice by consolidation with the New York Stock Exchange, and once in the organization of the Consolidated Exchange; but in each case the hiatus has been only temporary and within a short time a new group of traders have gathered for trading in those securities not recognized by the older exchanges. Doubtless the present plans for new housing for the Curb have been carefully designed to eliminate forever the necessity of any future curb trading, but whether this will be the result remains to be seen.

Incessant Activity

Probably few people realize the volume of business which is transacted in this sketchy manner. According to figures prepared by Curb members, the number of shares handled on the curb in 1917 was more than 42 per cent of the combined total of the seven largest exchanges in America. Of course many of the Curb shares are sold at cheaper prices, so that in dollars the comparison would not be so startling; but on any basis the curb market is probably entitled to the distinction it claims, namely, of being the second largest market of its kind in America. Since the Curb has not now much of the paraphernalia by which the older markets keep track of their sales and prices, it has devised its own methods of getting its work done as expeditiously and accurately as possible. The men in varicolored headgear who throng the middle of the street are the "traders," and their hat enables them to be identified at once by the representative of the brokerage house that employs them, who is seated with one leg dangling over the window sill in a little cubbyhole of an office overlooking the curb. This man has a half dozen telephones at his elbow by which he communicates with the main and branch offices of his firm.

When a customer enters an uptown office of the brokerage house and expresses a desire to purchase 100 shares of the Chance-to-Lose Oil Company, the word is relayed quickly to the man with the many telephones, who waits till he notices that the house trader in the green cap with red ace of diamonds on it is looking his way. He then gives series of wigwag signals, during which his hands talk eloquently and effectively. The trader then makes a dive through the crowd till he finds a trader from some other house who has 100 shares of that particular oil stock. The trade is made, and the news and the price paid is wigwagged back to the waiting man at the telephone.

Signaling on the Curb

Many houses have their own special signal codes; but in general the hand up means a bid or that some one is willing to pay that much for the shares, and hand down means offered, or some one willing to sell at the figure. Prices are generally indicated by the finger—one finger for an eighth, two fingers for a quarter, and so on, except in a very wild market the units need not be indicated, as they are known to all the traders. Prices at which trades are made are telephoned to all the brokerage houses handling curb stocks, where they are chalked up on a blackboard and wired to other cities; so that within a few minutes after the man in the red and yellow motor cap has made certain mystic passes in the air, news of that transaction—the stock traded in, the number of shares sold, and the price—has been published from Maine to California and from the Great Lakes to the Gulf.

The curb market has been called the "prep school" of finance, and it is here that most of the issues are tried out before their appearance on "the big board" of the New York Stock Exchange. It is a sorry day for curb traders when an active issue, such as United States Steel or Anaconda Copper, or Standard Oil, graduates from the prep school to the college. Since the Curb does try out all the new issues, it gets many of doubtful value and a few which represent what really does not exist. But the Curb is now maintaining listing requirements, and in order to become a listed Curb security an issue must prove itself up to the standard in many things.

The Curb is the market of "action"; and many tales of fortunes made and lost are related, such as that of the Wall Street messenger boy who cleaned up $150,000 in three months, opened a luxurious suite of offices as a broker, and in another three months was back in the messenger's uniform again.

Probably one of the most spectacular periods in the history of the curb market was in Civil War days, when the market was conducted in William Street between Exchange Place and Beaver Street. In those days the market operated from eight in the morning till sundown, and was then transferred to the corridor of the old Fifth Avenue Hotel, where it ran till midnight or later.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

At the New York curb market

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A swirl of faces and waving arms

CANADA'S ADVERSE EXCHANGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

BRANTFORD, Ontario—Lloyd Harris, head of the Canadian trade commission to Europe, who recently returned to his home here, made a plea for "unselfish service" as the world's greatest need. He followed this up with a declaration that the next move should be to end Canada's dependence on the United States for many articles, and thus do away with the adverse exchange rate. During the war, he said, by friendly arrangement, the United States had supplied necessities to Canada, but the time has come when Canada, to be self-contained, must be as economically independent as possible. Mr. Harris urged that extravagance should be discontinued and the thrift of war days resumed. If this were done there would be a surplus with which foreign trade could be opened. The great effort of the war had been based on sacrifice. That willingness to sacrifice is still needed.

CUNARD ANCHOR

FROM NEW YORK

*MAURETANIA ..... Dec. 30, Feb. 13
‡‡SAXONIA ..... Dec. 31 Feb. 7
‡ORDUNA ..... Jan. 3
†*COLUMBIA ..... Jan. 10, Feb. 7
‡*FANNONIA ..... Jan. 20
‡VAUBAN ..... Jan. 24
‡†VALACIA ..... Feb. 5
†ROYAL GEORGE ..... Jan. 24 Feb. 24
‡CARMANIA ..... Jan. 31, March 6

Special Announcement
IMPERATOR
919 Ft. Long. 52,000 Tons. 62,000 H. P.
Sails Jan. 24, Feb. 21, to Plymouth, Cherbourg and Southampton.

PORTLAND TO GLASGOW

SATURNIA ..... Jan. 24 Mar. 6
CASSANDRA ..... Feb. 4

*To Plymouth, Cherbourg, Southampton. †To Plymouth, Havre, Southampton. ‡To Liverpool. ‡‡To Plymouth, Havre, London. ‡*To Londonderry, Glasgow. ‡*To Trieste, Piraeus. ‡‡To Danzig.

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THEATERS

"Forbidden" in New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

"Forbidden," a play by Miss Dorothy Donnelly, featuring Miss Martha Hedman, and presented by George Mooser at the Manhattan Opera House, New York City, evening of December 22, 1919. The cast:

Brigadier-General Slocum, William K. Harcourt
Maj. Richard Flint.....George Connor
Maj. Alexander Osgood.....Ben Taggart
Capt. Tottenham Knowles, John Rutherford
Capt. William Bryant.....John McKenna
First Lieut. John Booth Lawrence ("Boots").....Richard Barbee
First Lieut. Edwin Brice....Henry George
Second Lieut. Luke O'Keefe..Nolan Leary
Second Lieut. Vincent Moretti, Walter Abell
Private Isaac Levy.....Harry Shutan
Private Darwin Bone.....Harold Salter
Humboldt Feather.....Joseph Dunn
Anton Roonje.....David Proctor
Count Robert von Eckdorf, William Bailey
Kurt Schwartz.....John Burkell
Josef .....Herman Gerold
Countess Hildegarde Schoenweg von der Verde .....Martha Hedman
Countess Ermintrude...Claire Mersereau
Carmen Flanagan.....Hermine Shone
Katchen .....Annette Westbay

NEW YORK, New York—Those who know the American army of occupation accept this play as faithful to that army in language, humor, philosophy; and those who know the American soldier at war only from the Fifth Avenue curb hope that he is the kind of soldier with whom Miss Donnelly has peopled her interesting and sometimes stirring play.

Brigadier-General Slocum, his staff and men, march into the Schloss von der Verde, 30 miles beyond Coblenz, and his aide, Lieutenant Booth, strikes fire at once in the heart of the Countess Hildegarde Schoenweg von der Verde, a heart saddened by her country's sufferings during the war, and broken by the loss of her twin brother in it. "Boots" and the Countess are on the point of marriage when she discovers that it was he who shot her brother. The General finally tells her that Boots shot the brother to avenge his shooting of the General's only son. This persuades her to forgive Boots, but the playwright courageously holds to the probabilities of situation. Boots says good-by and the play ends as he marches away.

Interwoven with this story are pictures of army life during the occupation which ring true. It may be a question whether Miss Donnelly was wise in representing American officers as drinkers, and whether she did not show poor judgment in choosing for her Y. M. C. A. man a rather obnoxious specimen. Out of both these features Miss Donnelly squeezed fun, of its kind. Humor was generously spread throughout the piece, humor of character, doughboy character, smiling and winking on the surface, but adamant underneath. Miss Donnelly knows her doughboy, her officer, her association "lady entertainer." They are all likable. They give one a new sense of what a fine thing "our army" is.

The playwright is none the less successful in clothing the Junker Countess with the absolving raiment of humanity. One sympathizes with her sorrow, understands her antipathy toward the proximity of soldiers, makes excuses for her pride in ancestry, and knows from the first that she will end by being friends sincerely so, with all the Americans under her roof. In contrast, the unmovably blundering German is personified in Count Robert, and the international schemer and spy is well done in Anton Roonje. The small-minded household German of mean impulses, ready to repay generosity with deceit, is represented in the Countess Ermintrude and Katchen, the maid.

All these rôles are finely carried. Miss Hedman looks the part and plays it with reserve. She might use less harsher tones after her affection for Boots has reawakened her to new hope. Always she moves with dignified grace, and she is so confident in her ability to register thought and emotion vocally, that she seldom uses the emphasis of gesture or facial expression. She needs, however, to be less cold in those moments whose effect depends entirely upon the warmth of emotion she is able to kindle across the footlights.

Mr. Barbee is never at a loss in this respect. His is a brilliant performance, radiant with youth, eloquently expressive of imagination; a likable chap all through, resisting even the temptation to drown in tears scenes which less talented players would handle in no other way. The General of Mr. Harcourt throughout was on the same plane of excellence. Miss Mersereau bestowed a wealth of charm on the rôle of the Countess Ermintrude and Miss Westbay made of Katchen a fascinating minx. The numerous officers and privates, too, were well done, with a minimum of that swank which most stage directors infuse into most war plays. The piece throughout was admirably directed by Frank Reicher.

"Forbidden" holds high place among the plays of the war and after. Miss Donnelly apparently tried to present a faithful picture of the army of occupation at work, and to color that picture with enough details of the clash of human fortunes to bring the essential humanity of that man's army home to those out front. She went a bit further, found what was good in her enemy (for she, too, was an entertainer for that army), and generously brought it to the surface. But when she came face to face with the question of complete reconciliation, she left the answer for time to tell. Let us hear more from Miss Donnelly. Few enough playwrights are faithful to the human affairs which surround them.

IRON ORE RESEARCH WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—The Honorable Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research has made a grant to Prof. John Stansfield, of McGill University, for the continuance of his investigations on the reduction of iron ores by gases and the electric furnace. This research has already been carried on at McGill for more than a year, and the results thus far are very promising.

CANADA'S INCREASE IN PRICE OF WHEAT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—Judging from the dispatches from all over the country, the feeling regarding the advance in the price of wheat is very much a question of locality. While the east does not regard it with favor, the farmers in the west are greatly pleased and regard the order of the Canadian Wheat Board as but tardy justice to them. Although the price has been raised from $2.30 per bushel at Ft. William to $2.80, the initial payment to the farmers will remain the same as heretofore, according to an order of the Wheat Board, the increase being paid to the producers when their wheat certificates are cashed next year. The Farmers' Sun, in commenting on the increase, points out that Canadian wheat was recently sold in New York at $3.50 per bushel, while the Canadian millers were getting wheat of the same grade on the basis of $2.30, the price set by the board, which it describes as an "unfair and unjust condition."

The public will, as usual, be the part of the community to be adversely affected by the increase, for as one miller points out, neither the miller nor the baker will be the loser by the advance ordered by the board. He declares that in the United States the miller will have to raise the price of flour and then the bakers will have to raise the price of bread. This has already proved to be the effect of the increase in various parts of the east; in New Brunswick flour has been advanced $2.25 per barrel, making it $15 per barrel, while it is foretold that bread will be advanced from 12 cents to 15 cents per loaf in that province. The president of the Canadian Bread Company in Toronto announces an increase shortly to take place from 11 cents to 12½ cents for a 24-ounce loaf.

CANADIAN PENSIONS IN ENGLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The Canadian Government is sending officials of the Board of Pension Commissioners to England to look into the question of the payment of pensions to Canadian soldiers residing in England and elsewhere in the British Isles. These are now being paid from London, but according to the fresh proposals, they are to be paid from Canada, which it is expected will effect a considerable saving to Canada by the reduction of the staff at the London office. There are about 10,000 persons receiving Canadian pensions in England, and it is obvious that a great saving will be effected by sending checks from Canada instead of keeping up an office in London for pension purposes.

NEW CANADIAN LINERS TO BE OIL BURNERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—Three new passenger steamships will be added to the fleet of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Limited during 1920. These vessels will be an improved and enlarged type of the Minnedosa, and will bear the names Montcalm, Matapedia, and Montmorency. All three will come from Scots' shipyards. It is understood that they are being fitted as oil burners, and will be in commission in the latter part of 1920. They are 16,000-ton vessels. The Empress of Britain, which has been under the Imperial Government for transport of troops is now being reconditioned and will next season be restored to the St. Lawrence traffic. She is also being fitted up as an oil burner.

SOLDIER SETTLERS IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario — The secretary of the Soldiers Settlement Board has recently returned from a trip through western Canada and brings back the most favorable reports of the work of the board. It is expected that it will settle as many men on the land next year as has been the case during the past season. During that period over 30,000 former members of the services have been passed as fitted for land operations and of this number some 20,000 have already been granted loans of over $50,000,000. Many of these had already shown that they would make good, some having even paid back their indebtedness to the board.

FLORIDA

United States Railroad Administration Announces Inauguration of New All-Pullman Tourist Trains from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington to Florida. Effective with first trains leaving New York January 5th, 1920, and continuing throughout the Winter Tourist Period.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE RAILROAD
"FLORIDA SPECIAL"

Lv New York (Pa RR) ..... 6:30 PM
Lv West Philadelphia ..... 8:53 PM
Lv Baltimore ..... 11:10 PM
Lv Washington (WS-RF&P RR) ..... 12:35 AM
Ar Jacksonville (ACL RR) ..... 9:30 PM
Ar Palm Beach (FEC RR) ..... 8:10 AM
Ar Miami (FEC RR) ..... 11:15 AM
Ar Key West (FEC RR) ..... 6:20 PM
Ar St. Petersburg (ACL RR) ..... 9:00 AM

Solid Pullman train carrying club, sleeping, compartment and observation cars; through service from New York to Palm Beach, Miami, Key West and St. Petersburg.
Dining car service. Baths, Valet, Barber, Ladies' Maid and Stenographer Service.
An extra fare will be charged. Accommodations on this train will be limited to a specified number of passengers.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILROAD
"FLORIDA LIMITED"

Lv New York (Pa RR) ..... 6:20 PM
Lv West Philadelphia ..... 8:47 PM
Lv Baltimore ..... 11:01 PM
Lv Washington (WS-RF&P RR) ..... 12:10 AM
Ar Jacksonville (SAL RR) ..... 9:45 PM
Ar Palm Beach (FEC RR) ..... 8:25 AM
Ar Miami (FEC RR) ..... 11:30 AM
Ar Key West (FEC RR) ..... 6:20 PM
Ar St. Petersburg (SAL RR) ..... 8:30 AM

Solid Pullman train carrying club, sleeping, compartment and observation cars; through service from New York to Palm Beach, Miami, Key West, and St. Petersburg.
Dining car service.

These trains are in addition to the existing daily Florida service via A.C.L.R.R. and S.A.L.R.R.

Special Winter Excursion Fare Tickets on Sale Daily, With Limit to May 31, 1920. Liberal Stop-over Privileges. For further information call on or write any Ticket Agent or

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Wanamaker's

Most Men Have Heard of the January Clothing Sale

It has become something of an institution, if the term can be applied in that way.

* * *

And it is the natural, logical outgrowth of an established Wanamaker policy.

* * *

Our Plan

—is to carry no clothing over from one season to another, except in rare instances. This is good business. Clothing makers who supply us with men's clothing operate on the same plan. It is good for them, likewise.

* * *

So this annual January Sale is, in reality, a close-out of various lines of men's clothing that have been left from the season's selling, plus odd groups of many kinds that the makers have on hand.

* * *

You May Not Know

—that most clothing makers carry a certain number of garments on hand to fill small orders and re-orders. That is why they usually have small lots left when the season closes. Even in times like these, when clothing of the right kind is none too plentiful, this condition exists in some measure; and the cooperation of the makers helps us to have a helpful sale.

* * *

Many men, who can, wait for this sale. Often they come from miles around because they have learned by experience that a Wanamaker sale is not an excuse for something else.

* * *

Ready on Tuesday morning, January 6th—offering both suits and overcoats underprice.

JOHN WANAMAKER
Broadway at Ninth, New York

MUSIC

Music by the Boston Orchestra

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Boston Symphony Orchestra gave its tenth program on January 2. The following pieces were played:

Mendelssohn....."Reformation" Symphony
Debussy....."Jeux" (play) a danced poem
Glazounoff....."Stenka Razine"

Debussy's piece was played for the first time in Boston. Glazounoff's symphonic poem was played for the first time at these concerts.

It is the present fashion to turn symphonic poems into ballets and ballets into symphonic poems. It is a matter of opinion whether or not the music does not suffer in either case. Still, the symphonic work transferred to the theater is the less likely of the two to lose in effectiveness. Designed without thought of pantomime, scenery, or dramatic action, the addition of these elements, while tending to distract the attention from the purely musical side of the composition, never wholly mars its beauty or clouds its meaning. On the contrary, music primarily designed to accompany and comment upon a stage scene or picture tends to lose in effectiveness when transported to the concert room. Phrases and motives which most aptly intensify and illustrate a dramatic situation are not necessarily suitable to stand on their own merits as pure music. Whereas the symphonic poem creates a mood and then allows the listener to supply the detail of the dramatic action according to the dictates of his imagination, the music of the theater is only one of the many elements which unite to produce this effect. Many passages from Wagner operas are an apparent exception and for this reason many have declared that Wagner was greater as a symphonist than as a dramatic composer. It is possible, however, that the situations to which the selections customarily played in our concert rooms serve as a commentary, are so familiar to the average concert goer that he unconsciously supplies the atmosphere of the theater from the storehouse of his past impressions.

Debussy's "Jeux" would seem to be a case in point. The scenario which it is designed to accompany is not in itself of striking character, and the music suffers from this lack of definite mood. It is fanciful; it contains many novel effects of color; it bears the imprint of a master of harmonic and orchestral resources and undoubtedly in conjunction with the stage action it elucidates the somewhat slender plot of the ballet. As music pure and simple, however, it is difficult to catch its meaning. Of striking themes there are none, and in it we fail to perceive the Debussy of "L'Après-Midi d'un Faune," of the "Sea Pieces."

The performance was a remarkably fine one. Such music must be played with the delicacy and clarity of Mozart. Mr. Monteux undoubtedly excels in such music and is able to impart his enthusiasm for it to the orchestra.

Glazounoff's "Stenka Razine" is a welcome addition to the repertory. The orchestration is brilliant and there are several impressive climaxes.

Mendelssohn's "Reformation" symphony was heard again after many years of neglect. While it in no way compares with the "Scotch" or "Italian" symphonies, it proved a welcome change. The scherzo still has the power to charm. The finale is sonorous even in these days of imposing orchestral masses. Some speak slightingly of Mendelssohn's music, yet there are few composers who have equaled it in fineness of workmanship, in exquisite sense of proportion, or elegance of style. It was not in Mendelssohn's power to express the deeper emotions, yet in grace and fancy there are few to compare with him.

Although not quite half of the Symphony concerts have as yet been given, and it is as yet too soon to form any just estimate of Mr. Monteux as a conductor, it is yet possible to take note of certain characteristics of his work. When Mr. Monteux came last year to conduct a few concerts at the beginning of the season, he found the orchestra in a low state of efficiency. During those few weeks he succeeded in reorganizing the orchestra and in restoring many of its past virtues. The public immediately realized that he was expert in all matters pertaining to orchestral technic, but it did not have time to judge of his capacities as an interpreter and programmaker.

At the present time, however, it is a pleasure to note the steady progress which the orchestra has made under his skillful leadership and the interesting character and variety of his programs. Mr. Monteux is apparently interested in the music of all schools. In the course of the past 10 programs we have heard music of all styles presented with unfailing care and sympathy. We have heard several novelties, yet the old and tried has not been neglected. Mr. Monteux shuns the spectacular. He is modest and unassuming, yet, as the concerts have succeeded one another, the power of his quiet but whole-hearted devotion to a high artistic ideal is being felt more and more. The remaining concerts of the season will be looked forward to with all the greater pleasure because of the feeling of confidence and respect which his sincerity of purpose has inspired.

English Notes

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England—Miss Dorothea Webb is a singer of such marked individuality and refinement of style that her recitals are always looked for with interest and attended with enjoyment by music lovers. The recital she gave at Æolian Hall on November 26 must certainly have strengthened her already firm position. Everything was well thought out in the choice and arrangement of songs; moreover, each song as she sang it, presented a perfect miniature picture, every detail of phrasing, inflexion in diction, or shade of tone color being contributory to the completed whole. Plenty of singers have good voices: Miss Webb has a good, though not a phenomenal one herself; but how many possess this consummate musicianship? Very few, more's the pity.

The program began with a Mozart aria, pure and dignified, flinging open the door to a group of 10 modern songs, skillfully contrasted with each other. First came Fauré's "Les Roses d'Ispahan" and Bizet's "Adieux de l'Hôtesse Arabe." Their dreamy eastern tinge superimposed upon French impressionism is not very convincing to the English judgment, but the songs at least served to display Miss Webb's faultless technique and variety of vocal color. The two songs following, by Ernest Walker—"In the Spring Twilight" and "Snowdrops"—were equally well sung and better worth the doing. Other items in the group were Charles Wood's magnificent setting of "Ethiopia Saluting the Colours," though here, for once, Miss Webb failed to rise to the full power of the music; the somber dirge, "This Ae Nighte," by Walford Davies; the first performance of a new "Twilight Song" by Ivor Gurney, a delicately lovely little thing of soft harmonic tints and perfectly managed word-setting; Stanford's attractive "Boat-Song"; also "Grace for Light" and "Winter" by Hamilton Harty and Balfour Gardiner, both very good.

The second part of the program was devoted to traditional songs, the most arresting among them being those American-English ones recently recovered in the Appalachian Mountains by Cecil J. Sharp, and arranged by him.

The pianoforte recital, given by Marmaduke Barton at Wigmore Hall on November 29, drew a large and enthusiastic audience, and though no new works were produced, the program contained several things which are heard so seldom that they had all the zest, without the uncertainty, of novelties. These were the "Prelude, Aria et Final" by César Franck, a work of majestic proportions, and the tremendous set of variations on a theme of Chopin by Rachmaninoff. Both make the utmost demands upon a pianist, but Mr. Barton impresses one as having such big reserves of intellectual and technical power that one accepted his splendid performance of them as the natural thing. A point worth noting in his fortissimo playing is that the great, sonorous volume of tone produced is always absolutely free from hardness. "The Crescent Moon," a pianoforte suite by Colin Taylor, proved to be a charming work. Founded on quotations from poems by Rabindranath Tagore, the suite expresses them in music which, though French in idiom, is yet original and effective. The remainder of the recital was devoted to familiar works by Bach and Chopin.

The music of Mr. Cyril Scott has been very much to the fore in Lancashire during the present month. At the Crane Hall, Liverpool, a whole concert was devoted to his music, including his string quartet, a large number of piano pieces played by himself, and two groups of songs beautifully sung by Miss Astra Desmond. As a Liverpool man, it is only fitting that this gifted composer, who is also a very accomplished pianist, should receive special recognition and honor in his native city. Manchester has also paid its tribute to him during the present week. He appeared as solo pianist at the last Hallé concert, though a disappointment awaited him. Mr. Scott was to introduce his much-talked-of piano concerto, and great interest had naturally been aroused in the performance of this work; but, at the rehearsal in the afternoon, it was found too difficult to produce at the evening concert, and so the performance was indefinitely postponed. Mr. Scott substituted a number of small compositions of his own, which were of too slight a character to compensate for the loss of the concerto, and proved a very frail sort of dish to introduce the C minor symphony of Beethoven which immediately followed them.

Mr. Scott has also been very much in evidence during the week by delivering an address at the opening meeting of the Manchester center of the British Music Society on the subject, "Are the British a Musical People?" The lecturer burked the answering of his own question, but he made many excellent points in the course of his address. He spoke of the national fondness for music, which was only too apparent everywhere, in churches, schools, restaurants, theaters, public houses, at homes, everywhere except in the law courts; but did this "fondness for music" show that the people were really musical, he asked. "Can we call a man poetical because he likes limericks?" Regarding the popularity of concerts, he said there were institutions called ballad concerts, which were the best patronized of all, but which were simply advertising concerts, at which singers were paid to prostitute their talents by singing rubbish. There was, in his belief, no country in the world except England which would tolerate anything so inartistic and distasteful in the musical line. There had been famous English singers, he admitted, but unlike those of other nations, they generally sang trash. The choral singing of Yorkshire and Wales was singled out by Mr. Scott for special praise, the quality of which he largely attributed to the institution of musical competitions. Of British composers he had nothing but the most frigid kind of approval: the native music of the past "bored him," but he was hopeful of some of his immediate contemporaries, like Grainger and Goossens, whose compositions he deeply admired.

Mr. Vladimir Rosing, the Russian singer, who made such a deep impression at a Hallé concert a fortnight ago, gave a song recital in Manchester at the Houldsworth Hall on Tuesday last, and added immensely to his reputation thereby. Few singers can successfully face the ordeal of interpreting some 20 or 30 successive songs, and leave their audience clamoring for more, as Mr. Rosing did. Without having a voice of surpassing beauty or mellifluousness, Mr. Rosing is a superb artist in song. In the color of his voice and the variety and range of his expressive power, he reminds one of Van Rooy in the great days of the Bayreuth operas. His resources are so many that he can range at will through all types of character and feeling. From melting pathos in his sad songs to the highest intensity of dramatic or tragic emotion, he passes with the ease and certainty of absolute mastery. Humor and romance in all their varied phases are equally at his command. The "Drinking Song" from Prince Igor, and the "Flea Song" from Faust, were masterly interpretations of the brutal and ironic kind, whilst the "Serenade" of Brahms and the "Clair de Lune" of Fauré had the glistening romantic charm of the purest lyrical beauty. Mr. Rosing gratified his audience by singing several songs of Purcell, and other composers, in the English language, and it is much to be hoped that he will follow up this experiment and add still more to the extent of his range and to the enjoyment of his audiences.

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS PROMOTED

President of National American Woman Suffrage Association in Conference With Leaders in the Western United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, with a group of coworkers, is holding a series of conferences in the far western section of the United States in the promotion of the League of Women Voters, an organization which, its promoters believe, will speedily become an unique and powerful influence in American public life.

In explaining the need for an organization of this kind in an address in San Francisco, Mrs. Catt said that when women secured the vote in some of the states of the American Union it was felt that all they would have to do in order to secure the kind of legislation they wanted would be to work through the regularly established channels for effecting political action. Several events have, however, said Mrs. Catt, in effect, proved that women cannot get the kind of legislation they want in that way. It has been a humiliating and shocking experience, she said, to find that the western suffrage states have not ratified the federal suffrage amendment, the blame for this delay being placed by Mrs. Catt partly on the governors of these states, who plead the expense of extra sessions, and partly on the women themselves, who have not insisted that action should be taken.

In order to remedy the situation, in order to see that the federal amendment is ratified before the next presidential primaries, and in order to carry out a definite program of political and social action after suffrage has been secured for the entire country, she said, the women voters are to be organized along definite, comprehensive and active lines under the name of the League of Women Voters. This will not be a "woman's party," it will not support some candidates and try to defeat others, it will not engage in partisan contests, but it will constitute the enfranchised womanhood of the country organized on definite, comprehensive, cohesive, and practical lines designed to enable the women to get what they want politically, industrially, and economically.

Just what it is that the women want along this line, in other words, what the program of the League of Women Voters will be, was explained by Mrs. Catt as follows: The first aim of the league is to secure the speedy ratification of the federal amendment. The second is to seek the advice of the women of the country concerning the best methods of promoting the aim of the league, which is to increase the effectiveness of women's votes and to further better government. The program of legislation now being considered by eight different committees of the league includes: American citizenship; protection of women in industry; child welfare; improvement of election laws and methods; social hygiene; unification of laws concerning the social status of women; and food supply and demand.

LUNCHEONS AT COST FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—In approving the 1920 budget of $49,059 for school luncheons the Board of Estimate has practically assured needy children of luncheons at cost. Free meals are given in extreme cases, and the identity of those benefited is kept secret. The approval of the Board of Aldermen, necessary to make the measure effective, is said to be certain.

When the luncheon appropriation was omitted from the 1920 budget a campaign for it was launched by many club women and social workers here. Mrs. Francis Carter Wood, Mrs. John Blair, and Miss Mabel H. Kittredge represented the delegation urging the allotment at the board meeting.

LIQUOR PRESCRIPTION PRACTICE IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VICTORIA, British Columbia—Statistics just issued by Attorney-General Farris show that from March to October (inclusive) of the present year doctors' prescriptions to the number of 188,120 were issued in British Columbia under the operation of the Prohibition Act. These were divided as follows: Vancouver, 113,273; Victoria, 27,204, and the rest of the Province, 47,643. In the month of October alone there were 35,012 prescriptions for liquor honored by the vendors and druggists throughout the Province.

During the month of May—the last month in which a doctor was allowed to prescribe liquor on his own prescription form—one medical man in the Province issued no fewer than 4000 prescriptions. Since the medical fee for a prescription is $3 his profit was $12,000 presuming everybody paid. Several other members of the profession issued as many as 500 and 600 prescriptions during the same month. On June 1, the doctors were provided with official prescription forms, and since then, it is claimed, no physician in the Province is issuing more than 200 prescriptions for liquor per month.

WOMAN MADE CITY MAGISTRATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Mrs. Jean H. Norris, who has been serving as temporary magistrate in the woman's day court, was appointed, by Mayor John F. Hylan, city magistrate for seven years and four months at a salary of $8000 annually.

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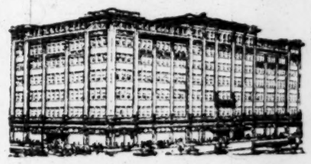

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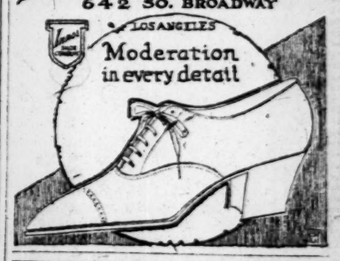

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

CLEAN SWEEPS IN CHESS TOURNEY

Princeton and Columbia Teams Win All Games With Yale and Columbia as Opponents

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The second day of the intercollegiate chess tournament brought the leaders on the first day, Harvard and Columbia universities, against each other. The late games between Columbia and Princeton University on the first round had resulted in a victory for S. E. Hall of Princeton on the third board and for W. R. Thompson of Columbia on the fourth, while the referee adjudicated the game between M. A. Schapiro and W. B. Chamberlin Jr. a draw. Thus the result of the first round was: Harvard, 4; Columbia, 2½; Princeton, 1½, Yale University, 0.

The first game to finish was won by W. B. Chamberlin Jr., Princeton. Using the Ruy Lopez, he gained a rook early in the game and J. C. Cairns, his opponent, though he developed a strong attack, could not overcome the disadvantage. W. R. Thompson, Columbia, also gained the advantage of a knight, and ultimately won from Llewellyn Hall in 33 moves. All the other games were even when the time for recess was called. Early in the afternoon E. G. Miles made the second score for Princeton. The summary:

W. B. Chamberlin Jr., Princeton, defeated J. C. Cairns '22, Yale.

E. G. Miles '20, Princeton, defeated J. S. Brubacher '20, Yale.

S. E. Hall '21, Princeton, defeated Bernard Brown '20, Yale.

P. C. Smith '22, Princeton, defeated Reginald Malsin '20, Yale.

Yale's weakness was apparent when Princeton followed Harvard's lead and won every match. But the two remaining games were not determined till end games had been reached, when Philip Wolfson, with the advantage of a rook gainst a knight, managed to win in 70 moves. On the remaining board an end game developed at the fiftieth move of bishop against bishop and two pawns. It was splendidly played by Robert Johnson, Princeton, against the odds, he finally losing after 67 moves. This gave Columbia all four games, and the lead. The summary:

M. A. Schapiro '23, Columbia, defeated K. O. Mptt-Smith '20, Harvard.

C. B. Isaacson '21, Columbia, defeated Robert Johnson '20, Harvard.

Philip Wolfson '22, Columbia, defeated A. R. Frey '20, Harvard.

W. R. Thompson '23, Columbia, defeated L. L. Hall '20, Harvard.

ANNAPOLIS CREW FACES GOOD YEAR

Men of Naval Academy Look for Even Greater Success Than Was Theirs in 1918

ANNAPOLIS, Maryland—A rowing season even more successful than that of 1918 is in store for United States Naval Academy, according to the present outlook upon crew activities at the institution. Although only three of last year's regulars are back, this is compensated for by the fact that five men of the second crew and six of the strong "plebe" crew are available for the coming spring.

The schedule comprises a number of important regattas, including meets with Harvard, Yale, and Syracuse universities and University of Pennsylvania at the Annapolis course, and one with Princeton University, in which a third college is expected to participate, away from home.

Harvard will row its three crews—varsity, second varsity, and freshman—against corresponding crews of the Naval Academy April 24. The Harvard rowing squad will arrive early in the week, and will spend the spring vacation here, making use of the Naval Academy rowing facilities. It will be something of a Harvard week, as on Wednesday of that week the Crimson baseball nine will play the midshipmen.

Yale will row here May 1, and is also expected to bring three crews. Syracuse will come with varsity and freshman eights for a race on May 8, and University of Pennsylvania is expected to row here either early in April or in the latter part of May. April 10 is a probable date, but should the contest be delayed for a week the Navy will have the task of meeting Pennsylvania, Harvard, Yale, and Syracuse on successive Saturdays. Naval Academy will row at Princeton either May 15 or 22.

The men retained from last year, and the crews on which they rowed in 1918-19, are as follows:

E. D. Graves Jr. '20 (capt.), W. A. Wiedman '20, A. R. Sanborn '21, of the first crew; L. Litchfield '20, J. T. Renard '21, V. V. Jacomini '20, E. R. Frawley '21, W. J. Lee '20, of the second crew; M. C. Jackson '22, P. E. Horton Jr. '22, C. W. King '22, R. F. Johnston '22, V. J. Gallagher Jr. '22, H. B. Keppel Jr. '22, of the "plebe" crew.

The material from the new fourth class is promising, and more than the usual opportunity has been afforded for its development. Those connected with rowing are much pleased with Huntington, who stroked the eight of St. Paul's School. Other good men in the new class are Kirkpatrick, Browning, Bradley, Schade, and Conroy. A big "plebe" squad had a course of preliminary instruction during the summer under Lieut.-Commander J. R. Morrison, rowing representative of the Navy Athletic Association.

HARVARD PLAYERS START BACK

PASADENA, California—The Harvard football squad yesterday began the long return journey to Cambridge, Massachusetts, fully repaid for the twice-trans-continental trip by the 7-to-6 victory gained here over the University of Oregon eleven. The Crimson victory was the first scored by an eastern team in the annual intersectional here. Discussion yesterday by critics of the game largely concerned the ability of E. L. Casey, Harvard's sensational backfield man, in catching forward passes and freeing himself from tacklers, and Arnold Horween's line plunging.

BRIGHT OUTLOOK FOR MISSISSIPPI

Agricultural and Mechanical College Will Have Strong Varsity Football Team Next Fall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Mississippi—Prospects for the 1920 varsity football squad at the Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College could hardly be brighter, and, far from discouraged by the failure of the Aggies to take the two last games on their 1919 schedule and thus have claim to the southern title, the admirers of the Maroon and Crimson are planning to put an eleven in the field next fall which will be second to none among southern colleges. A survey of the situation shows a wealth of good material from which to pick a winning team for another season. Besides practically the entire 1919 varsity squad and 20-odd first-rate scrubs, there will be two complete teams from this year's freshman squad to compete for positions on the varsity eleven.

H. H. Carpenter '21 has one more year in college and will be eligible for tackle again next year, while R. Henley '21, captain of the 1919 varsity, is also expected back. Other varsity men who will return next fall are as follows: J. F. Askew '22, E. Billingsley '21, W. Bower '22, J. W. Cassell '21, L. F. Howell '22, P. C. Newsom '21, P. M. Hough '22, F. T. Clarke '22, J. F. Huff '22, J. M. Weissenger '22, C. E. Russell '21, B. B. Fikes '22, M. E. Klindworth '22, and H. S. Little '22.

The call for spring practice will be sounded by Coach S. L. Robinson about April 1, when nearly 100 candidates will respond, judging from the present outlook. One factor that will work to the advantage of the 1920 eleven is that a number of football players are also members of the baseball and track teams and will have abundant opportunity to develop all kinds of speed before fall practice begins. The speed shown by Carpenter, at tackle, is attributed to his track work. Time and again this year this man, who outweighs all of his teammates, has featured the team's work by breaking through the line on punts and downing the runner in his tracks. Bower, who played right end, excelled on punting, while the greatest finds of the season were in Clarke and Little, both unusually capable in the backfield.

A number of scrubs have played on other college teams, but were ineligible for varsity work this year owing to the rule requiring one-year residence. Of the scrub squad the most likely contenders for places on the first team are L. M. McWilliams '23, W. P. Wilson '22, E. B. Barnett '23, J. W. Harrison '21, W. H. Minyard '22, D. M. Smith '22, F. F. Wilkerson '22, J. K. Milner '21. McWilliams will in all probability be used as the regular quarterback.

With such broken field runners as W. C. Terry '23, freshman halfback, and his teammate, W. X. Wilson '23, together with line plungers like N. P. Davis '23, J. W. Lumpkin '23, and G. W. Eddleman '23, the 1920 varsity should have a complete change of backfield men who have had at least one year's practice together. Steady linesmen who composed the freshman "stone wall" were as follows: J. J Davis, J. C. Mott, L. B. Henson, P. E. Wilkerson, H. J. West, W. J. Myers and C. E. Austin.

FAST START GIVES SEATTLE A VICTORY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SEATTLE, Washington—Seattle defeated the fast Vancouver team in their Pacific Coast Hockey League championship game here Wednesday night by a score of 3 to 2. Getting a quick start, the Seattle team ran up two goals in the first period of play. The second period found each team making a goal, while Vancouver added another in the third.

John Walker, Seattle's rover, has been elected captain of the team, and he played a fine game both defensively and offensively. He scored two of the goals made by his team and stopped several strong attacks by the opposing team. Frank Foyston, left wing for the winners, also played brilliantly. The summary:

SEATTLE		VANCOUVER
Foyston, lw		rw, Skinner
Murray, c		c, Harris
Walker, r		c, Adams
Riley, rw		lw, Roberts
Rickey, p		cp, Cook
Rowe, cp		p, Duncan
Holmes, g		g, Lehman

Score—Seattle 3, Vancouver 2. Goals—Walker 2, Foyston for Seattle; Duncan, Adams for Vancouver. Time—Three 20m. periods.

ATHLETIC NOTES

The Queen's University hockey team defeated the Yale varsity at Kingston, Ontario, Wednesday, 9 to 7.

The West Virginia basketball team defeated the Yale varsity five at Morgantown, West Virginia, Wednesday, 42 to 41 in a fast and exciting overtime contest.

The Princeton varsity basketball team defeated Annapolis Academy Wednesday at Annapolis, Maryland, 20 to 18.

CONFERENCE TO OPEN 1920 RACE

Northwestern University Meets the University of Minnesota in First Game of Basketball

INTERCOLLEGIATE CONFERENCE BASKETBALL CHAMPIONS

	W.	L.	P.C.
1906—Minnesota	6	1	.857
1907—Minnesota-Chicago	6	2	.750
1908—Chicago	12	1	.923
1909—Chicago	12	0	1.000
1910—Chicago	10	2	.833
1911—Purdue-Minnesota	8	4	.666
1912—*Purdue-Wisconsin	12	0	1.000
1913—Wisconsin	11	1	.916
1914—Wisconsin	12	0	1.000
1915—Illinois	12	0	1.000
1916—Wisconsin	11	1	.916
1917—Minnesota-Illinois	10	2	.833
1918—Wisconsin	9	3	.750
1919—Minnesota	9	0	1.000

*Purdue played and won 10 games.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois — The Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association basketball championship race of 1920 is scheduled to get under way today, with Northwestern University meeting the University of Minnesota in the first game of the season. The season will come to a close March 13, when the University of Michigan faces Ohio State University at Columbus, Ohio.

Great interest is being taken in this year's battle, as a number of the colleges will be represented by very strong fives this winter. This is due to the return of several players who have been in active war service during the past year or two and the coming up from last year's freshman teams of a number of star players.

Last year the University of Minnesota won the team championship honors with a record of nine straight victories and the work of the Gophers will be closely watched today. University of Chicago finished second last year with 10 victories and two defeats, while Northwestern came third with six victories and four defeats.

This is the fifteenth championship race of the association. Wisconsin is leading in the number of championships won, the Gophers having captured four. Chicago is second with three and Minnesota third with two. Illinois is the only other college which has won a title. Purdue and Minnesota have each shared the title with another college twice, while Chicago, Wisconsin, and Illinois have tied for the honor once each.

ELEVEN LETTER MEN TO RETURN

University of Iowa Expects to Turn Out a Strong Varsity Football Eleven Next Fall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

IOWA CITY, Iowa—Fortified in strength on the gridiron this fall by the return of former players who had been in the military or naval service, the University of Iowa came through the season as one of the foremost teams in the "Big Ten." It was the strongest team that has represented the Hawkeyes since 1900, and the prospects for next year are exceptionally good because nearly all the star men of this year will be back.

Eleven letter men will be back and they will be candidates for 10 different positions, and the only place to be filled by a new man, from present indications, will be left guard. H. L. Hunzelmann '20 and C. A. Mockmore '20, who played at left guard this year, will both graduate next June, and at left end A. H. Pyles '20 has also played his last game. The loss of Pyles is not as serious as in the case of the other two men, for this year he alternated with C. B. Charlton '21 at the left wing, and Charlton performed the majority of the time.

While Iowa lost both to Illinois and Chicago, the Hawkeyes point to both games with a measure of pride because of the close scores.

Iowa's 1919 play was remarkable for two features carefully developed by Coach H. H. Jones. It was often said that the Hawkeyes had the best developed forward-passing game of any team in the west. Aubrey Devine '22 was on the passing end of most aerial combinations, but Capt. F. H. Lohman '21 was the hurler occasionally. L. C. Belding '22 was one of the best ends in the conference at receiving passes. The combination from Aubrey Devine to his brother, Glen, '22, was one of the most successful used, while G. D. Parker '22, halfback, was another dependable man at receiving. Aubrey Devine possessed the unusual faculty of passing while on the run, and he threw with great accuracy. Of the men used by Iowa in playing the open, aerial game every one will return to the university next year.

Hawkeye interference was another incident in the team's play this year which Coach Jones developed to an unusual degree. Iowa runners were well protected. The interference was carefully schooled to pick off exactly the right man at the right time, and the man with the ball always had assurance of good work ahead of him. Possessed of wise ends and strong tackles in the line, Iowa worked off-tackle plays this year with more than usual success.

Next year Coach Jones may start his 1920 practice with his star backfield intact. The quartet includes Lohman, Aubrey Devine, Glen Devine, Parker, and W. S. Kelly '21, a quarterback who has been a regular for two years.

Except for left guard the line is intact from end to end. There will be Charlton and Belding at end, and Fred Slater, tackle, will be back to play his last year on the varsity. At the other tackle will be L. A. Block '22, a veteran of light weight but heavy fighting propensities. R. J. Kaufman '21 will be out again for guard and John Heldt '21 will be first in line for his place at center.

The pick of the 1919 second string will return to the university next year. Included in these men will be John McConnell '22 and Paul Smith '22, ends; F. L. McAvinchy '22, L. C. White '21, and Martin van Oosterhaut '22, tackles; E. G. Rich '22, and G. C. Rath '22, halfbacks, and Franklin Jacqua '22, fullback; and E. E. Smith '22, guard.

While the freshman squad this year was even better than usual, only three men appeared capable of giving the strong varsity veterans serious competition next season. They are P. D. Minnick '23, center, who may be shifted to guard next year and would be capable of filling out the left side of the line creditably; Gordon Locke '23, a fullback whose rapid development marked him as a man of promise, and J. T. Smith '23, an end of more than usual ability.

KANSAS STATE WILL LOSE FIVE

Thirteen of This Year's Letter Winners Will Again Be Eligible for the Varsity Team

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MANHATTAN, Kansas—I. F. Gatz '21, a veteran tackle of the Kansas State Agricultural College, has been chosen to lead the Aggie eleven for 1920. In the selection of Gatz, the Aggies have chosen a man who has been for three years the strongest in the Aggie's forward wall. He has had three years of varsity experience, playing at both guard and tackle. He captained the 1918 squad and led them to a high place in valley circles.

At the close of the season, 18 men on the Purple squad were awarded letters. Although more men of the squad participated in valley games, the Athletic Board never awards more than 18 letters. The college insignia was presented to the following men: Capt. J. A. Bogue '21, I. F. Gatz '21, G. D. Huston '22; R. E. Cleland '21, C. O. Roda '20, M. S. Winter '21, C. R. Enlow '20, Hartzell Burton '21, Clifford Gallagher '21, E. R. Cowell '21, R. W. Hixson '20, L. D. Ptacek '20, G. W. Hinds '21, H. M. Randels '22, H. L. Gingery '21, A. W. Quinlan '22, W. C. Cowell '22, and C. E. Hutte '20.

Of the men who received letters this year, only five will be lost by graduation, Roda, Enlow, Hixson, Ptacek, and Hutte. Of these five, Roda and Enlow played regularly in the line. Both Hixson and Ptacek played regularly in the backfield, and were strong cogs in the Aggie offensive. Even with the loss of these men, the Purple squad for 1920 will have seven veteran letter men left for the line and six for the backfield.

The Aggies opened the season of 1919 with a good start, defeating both Baker University and a strong army team from Camp Funston with ease.

Although the Aggies will have a great number of letter men back for the 1920 season, the supporters of the Purple team are pinning their faith upon the development of several men on the freshman team to bring the strength of the farmer aggregation up to the old standard. The freshman team for the past season was unusually strong, and among the most prominent of the freshman stars were L. J. Price at half, W. W. Marshall, and E. W. Brice at tackles, Joseph McGuire and H. W. Schmitz at guards, and R. D. Hahn at center.

MELBOURNE INMAN TO DEFAULT TITLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England — Melbourne Inman, the champion of English professional billiard players, has not sent in his entry for the professional championship competition, and the lists for 1920 are now closed. The champion expresses dissatisfaction with the conditions, particularly that which provides that he should play through the preliminary heats, but the financial arrangements are also not to his liking.

The championship will be contested by Harry Stevenson, former champion; Tom Reece, Claude Falkiner, Willie Smith, Tom Newman, and Tom Aiken, the Scottish champion. Thus most of the professionals with championship credentials have entered and the competition promises the most interesting struggle on record. The event begins April 5.

TORONTO DEFEATS PRINCETON

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—In a game marked by the overwhelming superiority of the victors, the Toronto Hockey Club of Canada easily defeated the Princeton University six at the Skating Pavilion here last night. The score was 10 to 0, six of the goals being made in the first of the three periods. Despite the wide margin, both teams played exceptionally good hockey, and Princeton's apparent weakness at the goal was responsible for the large score.

SWIMMING RECORDS BROKEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland—R. Lauchlan has broken his own swimming record for the 50 yards distance when he covered the two lengths in 24 4-5s. at the annual gala of the Warrender club at Edinburgh recently. His new time was 3-5s. better than his previous performance. The Warrender team of five swimmers also set up a new record of 2m. 17s. for the team event of 250 yards, reducing the previous time by 2 2-5s.

BRITISH LACK FIELD ATHLETES

Great Scarcity of Championship Material for This Part of the Next Olympic Program

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Narrow enough as is, apparently, the field from which to choose representatives of the British Isles in the running events at Antwerp next August, the material of a quality to form British teams for the other events that go to make up an athletic program is, so far as is known, extremely small. The public schools sports of this year have, it is true, disclosed some promising talent; but these boys are unlikely to be brought up to Olympic games standard in less than a year's time except, perhaps, in one or two cases.

Even the best of the British professional coaches have had very little encouragement to pay much attention to this side of athletics, since, outside school and university athletics, it is not catered for at meetings in England, or even the south of Scotland, on anything like the same proportionate scale that it is in the Highlands and in Ireland. Nevertheless some of the leading amateur exponents of jumping and weight-throwing have recently studied deeply their respective branches of athletics with the object of spreading their knowledge.

One naturally turns to the freshmen's sports at the universities for signs of new strength; but the performances in the freshers' athletic meetings at both Oxford and Cambridge this term were not very encouraging from the point of view of field events. Cambridge provided an exception in H. M. Abrahams, the public schools champion, who cleared 21ft. 3 in., an improvement of more than half a foot on his performance in the amateur championships. This is approaching 4ft. less than A. L. Gutterson's winning jump at Stockholm in 1912, but Abrahams is not at the zenith of his powers. Apart from Abrahams there are H. Halliburton, of the Surrey Athletic Club, and E. A. Southee, an Oxford senior, both of whom are capable of doing over 22ft.

The position with regard to the high jump is more satisfactory for B. H. Baker of Liverpool is a leaper of the first rank. He won the Amateur Athletic Association championship this year at 5ft. 11in.; but had twice been successful in recent years in the same event at 6ft., and three weeks after this year's championship he won a high-jump handicap from scratch, in Manchester, at 6ft. 3¾in. Baker has, as a matter of fact, cleared 6ft. 4in., the height at which the last Olympic high jump was won, and some good judges believe the northerner to be capable of improving on this to the extent of an inch. T. J. Carroll, the Irish jumper who competed in the Polytechnic colors at the championships, was not seen to advantage at that meeting; but he can beat 6ft., and at that height was second to Baker in the handicap already referred to, in which he was also at scratch. Disregarding the winning height of 5ft. 9¾in. at the Athenian Celebration in Athens in 1906, the average height at which the Olympic high jump has been won is 6ft. 1½in., while at two of the five meetings so far held it has been under 6ft.

In the strong man events, putting the weight and throwing the hammer, it looks as though the British Isles will have to rely on its former representatives almost entirely; but Sergeant Colquhoun of the North Irish Horse, who won the weight putting at the Services meeting, at 39ft. 1⅛in. might be trained to do considerably better, as he appears to have all the essential features of a champion. Dr. R. Salisbury Woods, the old Light Blue shot-putter, who did 40ft. 2½in. in the amateur championship this year, wherein he was second, and who won the inter-varsity shot put at 41ft. 1in. in 1914, has probably reached the zenith of his powers, and a similar remark must apply to Tom Nicholson, of the West of Scotland Harriers who would not be likely to beat 42ft., as against the mean winning put in the Olympic game of 45ft. 7⅛in.

In this event the sequence of winning distances is in a constantly ascending scale, ranging from 36ft. 2in. in 1896 to 50ft. 4in. in 1912, and it is practically certain that the standard in the future will be very high. Similar remarks apply to the hammer throwing. The mean winning distance of four meetings, the event was not included in the original gathering, is 171ft. 4in., the last and best effort being Mat McGrath's 179ft. 7 1-10in. Here again Nicholson, who is more at home with the hammer than the weight, is the best known man; but he has been taking part in open competition so many years that no great improvement in his form may be expected, and his best is about 7ft. less than the average just quoted.

There have been a few spasmodic efforts to foster javelin and discus throwing amongst athletes in the United Kingdom and Ireland; but they have each come to naught, except in Ireland, where the discus has retained a certain amount of favor. P. Quinn was for some time the best performer, but P. J. Birmingham seems now to be about the leading man and is good for a throw of 126ft. or thereabouts. The Olympic event has been won with a considerably less distance than that but not since 1900. This is one of the events in which amateur assistance will probably have to be relied on for technical instruction; but it is available if only some more promising material can be unearthed.

LODER TENNIS CUP PLAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRIGHTON, England—The handicap competition for the Loder tennis cup is to be resumed. This competition was held annually from 1903 to 1914, and its revival at Prince's Club, Brighton, will be welcomed by all those who play the game in the south of England, and who favor this club's court. The winner of the trophy in 1914 was Capt. J. M. Hulton. The annual competition for the Sea Court cup has just been decided and Maj. E. Collinson, M.C., retains the trophy. Major Collinson, owing 15 and giving a bisque, and Maj. S. A. Pike, M.C., receiving 15, tied with 37 wins each, so played an extra set. This was won by Major Collinson by 8 games to 6, and he thus retains the cup, of which he was already the holder.

B. L. JACOT STARS IN ATHLETIC EVENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England — Although a great deal of interest is still centered in the inter-college athletic meetings at Oxford and Cambridge, it is very difficult to gauge the relative form of the competitors, in consequence of the alternate frosts and thaws, which of course makes the track from time to time very heavy. The best all-round performance of the week ending November 29 was that at Oxford, where, in the tie in which St. John's beat Balliol, B. L. Jacot, representing the former college, won the 100-yard dash on a particularly heavy track in 11s., the long jump at 18ft. 8½in., and putting the weight at 32ft. 6in., as well as tying for second place in the high jump. Practically as good a performance, however, was accomplished a day later by G. F. Wood, the rugby three-quarter, in representing Trinity, who easily defeated Lincoln. Wood won the 100-yard dash in 10 3-5s., the surface of the track having improved considerably, the long jump at 18ft. 5½in., and putting the weight at 31ft. 3in. Wood also tied for first place in the high jump, but with a much inferior effort to Jacot's.

For the moment there is more interest in the doings of Cambridge, in view of their match with the Amateur Athletic Association. There, in the second division of the intercollegiate competition, Selwyn beat St. Catherine's. A. C. Telfer, president of the University Athletic Club, won the 3-mile race for Selwyn in 16m. 28s., and on the following day secured the mile in 4m. 55s. and was second in the half-mile. The time was poor, but constant cross-country running throughout this season has doubtless affected Telfer's speed on the track.

In preparation for the inter-varsity cross-country contest at Roehampton, the Dark and Light Blues ran the last of their usual trial matches with London clubs November 29, when Oxford, although without E. A. Montague, Behrens, Grace, and Lanyon, easily beat the Blackheath Harriers. A. C. Edwards, of the visiting team, was expected to finish first, but lost the trail, and the leading man home was A. R. C. Bolton, Merton. Oxford had the first four men home, followed by C. A. Pechey, of Blackheath, and then Edwards. The Dark Blues beat the London team by 18 points to 37.

The Highgate Harriers went to Cambridge where they were beaten by 42 points to 94, eight a side, instead of five, scoring. Telfer had a stone in his shoe, and was beaten by G. E. Ingle, Jesus, and W. R. Seagrove, Clare, who were respectively first and second. Apart from C. H. Ruffell, the national cross-country champion, who was fourth, the Highgate team was weakened by the absence of some good juniors, who were representing the club in the North London inter-team race on the same day, and Djebelia, the Marathon runner.

The inter-team contest referred to was run over a 5-mile course. There were 136 runners, representing 13 teams, and the winner of an exciting race was J. Beattie, of the Irish Athletic Club, who did 32m. 34s., and although leading all the way, was always in danger of losing his position.

In a 12 miles inter-team road walk at Mitcham, between the Garratt and Surrey walking clubs, E. C. Horton, the 12-hours' record holder, on heavy roads and in the face of a stiff wind on the outward journey, won very easily in 1h. 37m. 1s.

PROPOSE CHANGE IN GOLF PLAY

Talk of Adopting a New Method of Competition for the British Amateur Championship Race

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—As regards what may be called the politics of British golf, the subject which is of most interest now is the method under which the next amateur championship shall be held. In the return to peace conditions, golf took its full share in the sporting boom and reached a state of activity comparable to that where it was suspended on the outbreak of war. Indications are that next year it will develop into the biggest stage of its history and, with the enormous championship entry which is anticipated, it is believed that the old conditions will no longer suffice.

The Royal St. George's Club, Sandwich, has a proposal to solve the difficulty, and this, with possibly any others, will be considered at the meeting of delegates which will be held in Edinburgh this month. The proposal is to institute a stroke competition to eliminate all except 16 of the entrants, and that those 16 shall then play off under match conditions, each match being over 36 holes. There is authoritative opinion that this would put too great a strain on a competitor who passed right through to the final round, and if a compromise could be adopted to the effect that the stroke-eliminating play should be introduced, but that the match-play rounds, except the final, should be over 18 holes, it would receive a large measure of support.

It is now stated that the Royal Cinque Ports course, at Deal, will be the venue of the open championship next June. Deal is the latest course to be added to the championship rota, but in the opinion of most of the leading professional players it provides an even better test of the game than does its neighbor, Royal St. George's at Sandwich, where, 15 years ago, W. J. Travis, the American golfer, was the first and only overseas winner of the British amateur championship.

The result of the latest contest in which the Oxford University team has been engaged emphasizes the impression that the Dark Blues have some extraordinarily strong players, but whether the general level of form is good enough to conquer the Light Blues is not so easy to divine. On November 29 Oxford met a very powerful contingent representing the home club at Sunningdale. The first four Oxonians came away victorious: R. H. Wethered, the Oxford captain, who defeated A. V. Hambro, M.P., winner of the Parliamentary handicap of 1912, by 1 up, is now regarded as one of the finest golfers of the decade. C. J. H. Tolley, who defeated Lord Charles Hope, a former champion of France and winner of the services' tournament, by 2 up, is a player who has been making golfing history since the conclusion of the war. J. B. Beck, who defeated the English Internationalist, H. E. Taylor, by so big a margin as 6 and 4, had recently shown something of his quality by lowering the Frilford Heath amateur record to 74, and R. R. Burton indicated the class of his golf by defeating the Hon. Osmund Scott, runner-up in the 1905 amateur championship, by a hole.

Both James Braid and Abe Mitchell were in fine form for their closing match of the year at Eltham Warren. Except that he was sparing his approaches, Braid played very good golf, so Mitchell's quality may be gauged when it is mentioned that the latter won the morning match by 5 and 4. In the stroke round, which was played in the afternoon, Mitchell won with a score of 72 as against Braid's 74. Mitchell's outward 34 was five strokes under bogey and his inward 38 was a stroke under; the course is of nine holes, so that his total beat bogey by six strokes. Braid had a flash of brilliance at the seventeenth, where he drove to the edge of the green and holed out with his second as against the bogey of 4.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

FINANCIAL WORLD AFFAIRS REVIEWED

Abnormal Demand for Money Characterizes Markets—Foreign Exchange Trading Slackens—Big Year in Securities

Acute tension in the money market in connection with large disbursements due yesterday characterized financial operations this week. The New York stock market felt the pressure and stocks at times were weak. It also may be assumed that when call money rates got up to 20 per cent the Federal Reserve Board may have again taken a hand to curtail speculation. The volume of business on the New York Stock Exchange has been growing lately, and in some cases prices have been advancing. The Federal Reserve Board desires to discourage this sort of thing in its efforts to assist the Administration in reducing the cost of living. The surprising thing, in view of the various conditions prevailing, is that the stock market has not declined more abruptly than it has done. At times when every influence seemed to obtain against a rising market stocks have actually soared. However, until conditions become more normal it is thought that the Federal Reserve Board will see to it that a bull market does not progress to any great extent.

During 1919 business on the New York Stock Exchange crossed the million-share mark in 157 five-hour sessions, and also on a short Saturday in May and again in October. This far outdistances the war-time records for continuous activity and compares with totals of 118 such big days in the previous banner period of 1906.

Reasons for Strength

Various factors entered into the situation to cause the apparently strong undertone. There has been, first of all, undoubtedly a great deal of weak, short selling and a great deal of selling for recording taxable losses. Such selling was bound to be replaced early.

Then there is the widening knowledge of the scope and strength of the industrial boom. Steel mills, textile factories, automobile companies, oil, and even some mining companies are enjoying uniform prosperity with every assurance of enormous earnings for the first quarter of 1920. If one believes the money difficulties will eventually iron out, he probably will buy into industrial equities. This great industrial activity may be only temporary, however.

Return of railroads by the government to private ownership relieves a tense situation. Enough time is given for careful formulation of remedial legislation.

The foreign exchange situation, like money, is still genuinely unsatisfactory, but reports are that the effect on exports is not so immediate or so bad as might be thought. Europe in any event must have raw materials.

Light Trading in Exchange

If there is any particular feature to the foreign exchange market at the moment it is paucity of dealings. The volume of trading contrasts sharply with that of a few weeks ago, when traders were almost overwhelmed with the rush of business. The reason for the current stagnation is the arrival of the New Year, and is of no particular significance as regards future developments in exchange.

Though rates at present are comparatively steady, in keeping with the shrinkage of the turnover, bankers are of the belief that much lower levels will be reached when trading resumes its former activity. Demand for remittance at the moment centers chiefly upon cable transfers. This is reflected in increasing difference between the cable and demand rates for sterling, which at times amounts to 1¼ cents, compared with ¾ of a cent a few weeks ago.

British Shares in America

The offering in the New York market of shares of Rand Mines, Ltd., a British concern, calls attention anew to the British Government's attitude to such sales. On the authority of Sir Basil Blackett, who served during the war as a representative of the British Treasury in the United States, it can be stated that the British officials are disposed to look kindly upon such offerings, and are in fact inclined to encourage them. The sale of shares here from across the seas tends to steady the sterling exchange market, and has the advantage over the procurement of credits in this country in that no debt is incurred, but American buyers of the shares merely become partners in a British enterprise. On the other hand, any attempt to stabilize sterling by means of credit grants, although temporarily needed, only postpones the day of reckoning when the debt must be repaid, though, of course, the British financial and industrial position may in the meantime improve to an extent where the debt may be liquidated without much difficulty. The Rand Mines offering follows that of Royal Dutch, and it would not be surprising if similar sales of the shares of other British concerns should follow in the future.

The prospect of a higher rate on commercial paper rediscounts is made more definite by the announcement of the January 6 conference with bankers at Washington and the request for modification of the rule in New York establishing a relation between the discount rate and that allowed on bank balances—although there would seem to have been overlooked the fact that 3 per cent had been stipulated as the maximum on the latter.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Yesterday's Market

	Open	High	Low	Close
Am Can	55⅜	57⅜	55¼	57⅜
Am Car & Fdry	140⅝	141⅞	139	141⅞
Am Inter Corp	117	119⅝	115¼	119⅜
Am Loco	102	104⅜	101	104¼
Am Smelters	70	70½	69⅝	70½
Am Sugar	139	140½	139	140
Am Tel	96¼	97⅜	96¼	97⅜
Am Woolen	163½	165½	159	163½
Anaconda	63⅜	65	62⅝	65
Atchison	84¼	84¼	83¼	84
A G & W I	168	171½	167½	171½
Bald Loco	114⅜	118½	112½	118⅜
Balt & Ohio	33	33¼	32½	33¼
Beth Steel B	98	98½	96¼	98⅜
Can Pacific	132⅜	133	132⅜	132⅞
Cent Leather	101½	103⅝	100⅜	102⅞
Chandler	135	135	133	135
Chi M & St P	38½	38½	37¼	37⅞
Chino	39⅜	40	39¼	40
Corn Products	85¼	86⅞	85¼	86⅝
Crucible Steel	219	223½	216	220½
Cuba Cane	52⅜	52½	51½	52½
Cuba Cane pfd	83½	84	83½	84⅞
Endi-Johnson	141	142⅞	141	142⅜
Fisk	44⅞	46	43⅞	45⅞
Gen Electric	171½	172	171½	172
Gen Motors	338	329¾	326	338
Goodrich	81	81¾	80¼	81⅜
Int Paper	81	86¼	80½	86⅜
Inspiration	59⅞	61	59½	61
Kennecott	30⅜	32	30	31⅜
Marine	49¾	50⅜	49	5⅛
Marine pfd	109⅜	110¼	109⅛	110⅜
Max Motor	31½	32¼	31½	32
Mex Pet	217½	221	213	219½
Midvale	50⅜	51½	50⅜	51½
Mo Pacific	26	26⅛	25⅜	26
*N Y Central	69	69⅝	69	69⅜
N Y N H & H	27⅜	27⅞	27	27⅜
No Pacific	80⅜	81	80	80½
Pan Am Pet	105	108¾	104¼	107¼
Pan-Am Pet B	100½	102¼	102¼	102¾
Penn	40⅜	41½	40⅜	41¼
Pierce-Arrow	81½	82½	79¾	82¼
Reading	76	76⅝	76	76¼
Rep Iron & Steel	123½	123½	119½	123¾
Roy Dut N Y	102⅞	103	101⅝	103
Reming Type	90⅛	91½	90⅛	91½
Sinclair	44¼	46⅝	44⅛	46⅜
So Pacific	102⅜	103⅜	102¼	102⅝
Studebaker	110⅜	112⅞	109⅝	112¼
Stromberg	80½	86½	79¾	84⅝
Texas Co	227½	231	224⅜	230
Texas & Pac	41½	42½	40⅝	42½
Trans Oil	36⅝	37⅜	35⅜	37⅜
Un Pacific	124¼	124¼	123¼	124
U S Rubber	138¼	138	136¾	136⅜
U S Realty & I	44½	47⅛	44½	46½
*U S Smelting	74¼	74½	74	74½
U S Steel	107	108¼	106¼	107⅜
Utah Copper	76	79¾	75⅝	79
Westinghouse	54	54⅜	53⅜	54½
Willys-Over	31½	31⅜	30⅜	31½
Total sales	1,125,200 shares.			

*Ex-dividend.

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Lib 3½s	100.00	100.16	100.00	100.16
Lib 1st 4s	93.20	93.20	93.20	93.20
Lib 2d 4s	91.80	92.00	91.80	92.00
Lib 1st 4¼s	93.40	93.80	93.40	93.80
Lib 2d 4¼s	92.40	92.70	92.30	92.70
Lib 3d 4¼s	94.98	94.98	94.76	94.90
Lib 4th 4¼s	92.30	92.88	92.30	92.88

BOSTON STOCKS

Yesterday's Closing Prices

		Adv	Dec
Am Tel	97	½	..
A A ch com	*93½	2⅜	..
Am Wool com	*163½	1	..
Am Zinc	17⅜	..	..
do pfd	56½b	..	..
Arizona Com	15	..	..
Booth Fish	13⅛	⅛	..
Boston Elevated	66½	..	½
Boston & Maine	37½	½	..
Butte & Sup	*26⅞	⅛	..
Cal & Arizona	69	2	..
Cal & Hecla	465	..	10
Copper Range	47¼	¼	..
Davis-Daly	14	..	..
East Butte	15	¼	..
East Mass	20	..	..
Fairbanks	84¼	..	¼
Granby	*53	1	..
Gorton-Pew	29¼	..	¼
Gray & Davis	*48½	..	¼
Greene-Can	*38	1½	..
I Creek con	45	1¼	..
Isle Royale	37¼	2¼	..
Lake Copper	4⅜	¼	..
Mass Gas	74½	½	..
May-Old Colony	11½	..	..
Miami	24b	..	..
Mohawk	65½	¼	..
Mullins Body	*49	..	..
N Y, N H & H	27	⅛	..
North Butte	18½	⅝	..
Old Dominion	37	1	..
Osceola	54⅜	2¼	..
Parish & Bing	45½	2	..
Pond Creek	25½b	..	..
Root & Van Der	54½	..	..
Stewart	48	1	..
Swift & Co	132⅜	..	¼
United Fruit	199	..	1
United Shoe	49	¾	..
U S Smelting	74¾xd	¾	..

*New York quotation.

NEW YORK CURB

Stocks—	Bid	Asked
Ætna Explos	8	8¼
Allied Packers	28	31
Amer Safety Razor	17½	17¾
Chalmers Motors	3	6
Cities S Bankers Ctfs	42	43
Cons Copper	5½	5⅝
Cosden & Co	10	10⅛
Federal Oil	4⅝	4½
Gilliland Oil	52⅜	53¼
Hendee Man	46	48
Houston Oil	150	151
Island Oil	6	6⅛
Loew	30¾	31
Midwest Refining	175	177
Ohio Body	33	38
Peerless	47	49
Salt Creek	50	50½
Sapulpa Ref	6⅞	7
Simms Petrol	73¼	73½
Submarine Boat	14½	15
Texas Ranger	1¼	1⅜
United States Stm	3⅜	3⅞
White Oil	48¾	48⅞

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, New York—Mercantile paper 6. Sterling 60-day bills 3.74, commercial 60-day bills on banks 3.74, commercial 60-day bills 3.73½, demand 3.78½, cables 3.79¼. Francs demand 10.76, cables 10.74. Guilders demand 37½, cables 37¾. Lire demand 13.20, cables 13.15. Marks demand 2.05, cables 2.06. Government and railroad bonds strong. Time loans strong, 60 days, 90 days and 6 months, 7 per cent bid. Call money strong, high 15, low 6, ruling rate 15, closing bid 6, offered at 7, last loan 6, bank acceptances 4¾.

BAY STATE INCORPORATIONS

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The year just ended has recorded the largest number of incorporations in the history of the State of Massachusetts, the total figure being over 2600, as compared with 1471 last year, less than 2000 in 1917 and 1956 in 1916. The best month in 1919, and incidentally the record month for all time, was December with 311 articles of organization filed with the commissioner of corporations.

COAL STRIKE COSTLY TO THE RAILROADS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Director-General Hines says: "It will never be possible to estimate completely the losses the country has sustained on account of the coal strike. Among the heavy losses are those the Railroad Administration sustained and will sustain on account of the loss of business and extraordinary difficulties it was compelled to overcome in order to give the public the most extensive operation of railroads and the widest possible distribution of available coal.

"These costly results will show in large measure in November and again in December, and probably to a substantial extent in January and even subsequent months. Undoubtedly there will be a very large deficit in operations in November, most if not all of which would have been avoided but for losses due to the coal strike."

COMMERCIAL BANK TO REORGANIZE

LONDON, England—A meeting of the preference shareholders of the Commercial Bank of London was held on December 13 at which it was resolved, with only one dissentient vote, to adopt the plan for a reorganization of capital as set forth by the chairman, the Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Hobhouse, Bart., P. C.

In his speech, Sir Charles Hobhouse congratulated the shareholders on the success which the operations of the bank had met and also on the extremely satisfactory plan that was presented for their consideration. The paid-up capital was increased from £180,000 to £500,000 in 1915 when the Commercial Bank acquired the shares of the British Commercial Bank and it is now the intention of the directors to capitalize the new company at £5,000,000 in shares of £1 each, issuing 2,250,000 immediately, 975,000 to existing shareholders, and 1,275,000 to the public.

The chief reasons for requiring additional capital were given as: (1) To be able to retain a much larger proportion of the profits on a great deal of the bank's business. (2) To be able to distribute a much larger ratio of earned profits than at the present time. (3) To be able to transact a greater volume of business much of which, under present conditions, is offered and reluctantly declined.

Shareholders expressed much satisfaction with the chairman's proposal, and with the arrangements made by the board for their participation in the new undertaking.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, January 2

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Baltimore, Md.—W. A. Dixon of Dixon Bartlett Shoe Company; Touraine.
Camden, N. J.—W. Appel; United States.
Charleston, S. C.—Louis Karish; United States.
Chicago, Ill.—E. F. Carpenter of Guthman, Carpenter & Telling; 166 Essex Street.
Chicago, Ill.—L. F. Thompson; Essex.
Cincinnati, Ohio—Charles Longini of Mann & Longini Company; Touraine.
Columbia, S. C.—C. Chaplin; United States.
Fort Wayne, Ind.—A. W. Rothchilds of Specialty Shoe Company; Thorndike.
Los Angeles, Cal.—F. S. Spangler of Gunnerson Shoe Co.; Avery.
New York City — W. W. Bowman of Charles Williams Stores; 21 Columbia Street.
Portland, Ore.—O. H. Fithian of Fithian Barker Shoe Co.; Touraine.
Richmond, Va.—H. Coleman and J. E. Anderson of Wingo, Eliet & Crump Shoe Company; Parker.
Richmond, Va.—C. B. Snow of W. H. Miles Shoe Co.; Touraine.
Rochester, N. Y.—W. R. Tuttle of Tuttle Shoe Co., also W. E. Tuttle; United States.
Scranton, Pa.—M. D. Brandwene; United States.

The Christian Science Monitor is on file at the rooms of the Shoe and Leather Association, 166 Essex Street, Boston.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
Atlantic Refining	1580	1610
Atlantic Refining pref	114½	115
Continental Oil	565	580
Crescent Pipe	32	35
Cumberland Pipe	129	130
Eureka Pipe	140	150
Galena Signal pref (new)	107	111
Illinois Pipe Line	170	175
Indiana Pipe	98	102
International Pet	76	77
New York Transit	170	180
Ohio Oil	372	376
Penn-Mex Fuel	65	70
Prairie O & G	655	670
Solar Refining	350	370
South Penn	325	335
S O of Cal	315	320
S O of Ind	725	735
S O of Kan	630	650
S O of Ky	460	480
S O of Neb	515	530
S O of N J	725	735
S O of N Y	448	452
S O of Ohio	535	545
Swan & Finch	100	110
Union Tank	120	125
Vacuum Oil	428	432
S O old stock (all on)	2505	

EGYPTIAN COTTON

NEW YORK, New York—The yield of cotton in Egypt appears to be better than in 1918, and production on the 1,621,000 acres is estimated at the equivalent of 1,200,000 American bales.

Patterson Lumber Co.
White Building
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON
Wholesale Fir, Spruce and Cedar Lumber

INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY
New York, December 31, 1919.
The Board of Directors have declared a regular quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) on the preferred capital stock of this Company, payable January 15th, 1920, to preferred stockholders of record at the close of business January 9th, 1920.
OWEN SHEPHERD, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS

The Coniagas Mines, Ltd., have declared a dividend of 2½ per cent, payable February 1 to stock of record January 20.

The Merchants National Bank of Boston declared the regular quarterly dividend of 3½ per cent, payable January 15 to stockholders of record January 3.

The Fisher Body Corporation declared an initial dividend of $2.50 a share on the common stock and the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the preferred stock.

A quarterly dividend of 75 cents has been declared on the preferred stock of the Puget Sound Traction, Light & Power Company, payable January 15 to holders of record January 3.

The Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Railroad Company declared a semi-annual dividend of $2.50 a share, payable February 2 to stock of record January 21. A similar dividend was paid on August 25 last.

The regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 a share, due January 15, 1920, and the deferred quarterly dividend of $1.75 that was due October 15, 1919, will both be paid January 15, 1920, to holders of record December 31.

The Michigan State Telephone Company has announced the discontinuance of dividends on the 6 per cent cumulative preferred stock because of poor earnings and pending the outcome of an application for increased rates.

H. M. Byllesby & Co. announce that the board of directors of the Shafer Oil & Refining Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the preferred stock, payable January 26 on stock of record December 31.

The National Licorice Company declared an extra dividend of 2 per cent in addition to the usual semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent on the common stock, both payable January 7 to stock of record on that date. An extra dividend of a similar amount was declared six months ago.

UNLISTED SECURITIES

(Reported by Philip M. Tucker, Boston)

MILL STOCKS

	Bid	Ask'd
Amoskeag com	140	145
Amoskeag pfd	80	82
Arlington Mills	170	..
Bates	305	..
Border City	155	160
Brookside Mills	205	..
Charlton Mills	185	..
Columbus Mfg Co	195	..
Dartmouth Mfg com	305	..
Dwight	1325	..
Edwards Mfg Co	122½	125
Everett	185	..
Farr Alpaca	215	..
Flint Mills	230	..
Hamilton Mfg Co	155	..
Hamilton Woolen	120	125
King Philip Mills	240	..
Lancaster Mills	152	155
Lanett Cotton Mills	187½	..
Lawrence Mfg Co	..	180
Lincoln	190	200
Lyman Mills	167½	..
Manomet Mills	250	..
Mass Cotton Mills	144	148
Merrimack Mfg Co	116	118
Nashawena	175	..
Nashua Mfg Co	..	285
Naumkeag	200	..
Nonquitt	180	..
Pacific Mills	173	175
Pepperell	..	212
Sagamore Mfg Co	350	..
Salmon Falls com	127½	..
Sharp Mfg com	142	145
Sharp Mfg pfd	111	113
Tremont & Suffolk	275	..
Union Cotton Mfg Co	255	..
U S Worsted 1st pfd	92	94
Wamsutta Mills	160	165
West Point Mfg Co	275	..
York Mfg Co	190	..

MISCELLANEOUS

American Mfg com	180	..
American Mfg pfd	88	..
Bigelow-Hart Carpet com	106	108
Chapman Valve pfd	100	..
Draper Corporation	143	145
Heywood Bros & Wake com	212½	..
Heywood Bros & Wake pfd	96	..
Hood Rubber com	155	158
Hood Rubber pfd	101½	103
Plymouth Cordage	234	237
Saco-Lowell Shops com	215	..

SELL SAN DIEGO TRACT

CHICAGO, Illinois—John J. Mitchell confirms reports from Los Angeles, California, that he and Colonel Byllesby, Edward F. Swift, and William Wrigley Jr., have purchased from J. P. Morgan & Co. and others a 28,000-acre tract on the water front of San Diego, California, for about $4,000,000, a personal investment. He says the Morgan people retain a substantial interest in this property.

STRONGER STOCK MARKET IN LONDON

LONDON, England—As the result of an accumulation of orders over the holiday a good business was done in securities in the stock exchange yesterday. The market scored further gains and sentiment remained cheerful.

Trading in the oil group was brisk and prices advanced. Shell Transport & Trading was 11⅜ and Mexican Eagle 19⅞. Home rails were buoyant and the shares of Mexican roads also were strong. Gilt-edged stocks were firmer. French loans dull. In sympathy with the staple, strength was noted in rubbers. Kaffirs were in demand.

Consols for money 51⅛. Grand Trunks 8⅛, De Beers 30½, Rand Mines 4¼.

UPWARD MOVEMENT IN STOCK MARKET

The first trading day of the new year witnessed a strong upward price movement on the New York Stock Exchange. It was accelerated by the decline in call money rates. The specialties were particularly prominent, some of them recording large gains. At the close American Can was up 2⅜, American International 3, American Locomotive 3¼, Baldwin 5⅛, Utah Copper 2½, Central Leather 2½, Crucible 3½, Mexican Petroleum 2½, Ohio Gas 2⅝, Pan American 2¾, Pierce-Arrow 2⅞, Studebaker 3¼, Texas Company 3.

On the Boston exchange Eastern Manufacturing had a net gain of 2¼ and Seneca 1.

COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Henry Hentz & Co.)

NEW YORK, New York—Cotton prices yesterday ranged as follows:

	Open	High	Low	Last sale
January	38.10	38.35	38.10	38.35
March	36.15	36.60	36.10	36.51
May	34.50	35.07	34.50	34.99
July	32.90	33.20	32.77	33.10
October	29.75	29.92	29.73	29.80

Spots 39.25, unchanged.

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the New Orleans Cotton Exchanged via Henry Hentz & Co.'s private wire.)

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Cotton prices yesterday ranged as follows:

	Open	High	Low	Last sale
January	39.50	39.80	39.49	39.80
March	37.00	37.65	37.00	37.63
May	35.00	35.69	35.00	35.64

BANK OF ENGLAND STATEMENT

LONDON, England — The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows:

		Increase
Total reserve	£18,442,000	£750,000
Circulation	91,349,000	*799,000
Bullion	91,342,000	*49,000
Other secs	106,777,000	21,598,000
Other deps	180,637,000	47,277,000
Public deps	19,213,000	*1,214,000
Govt securities	92,469,000	23,794,000

*Decrease.

The proportion of reserve to liabilities is now 9.20 per cent, compared with 11.51 per cent last week and compares with a decline from 14⅜ to 11.7 per cent in the corresponding week last year.

Clearings through London banks for the week were £509,880,000, compared with £772,690,000 last week, and £294,760,000 in the corresponding week last year.

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

NEW YORK, New York—The Asia Banking Corporation has elected three new directors as follows: Alfred L. Aiken, president National Shawmut Bank, Boston; Ralph Dawson, vice-president Guaranty Trust Company of New York, and J. Arthur House, president Guardian Savings & Trust Company, Cleveland.

OMAHA WHOLESALE TRADE

OMAHA, Nebraska—The wholesale trade in Omaha during 1919 amounted to $353,462,457, compared with $260,836,517 in 1918. This is an increase of 43 per cent, a larger increase than in any other year on record. The figures have doubled since 1916 and trebled since 1909.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Argentina will offer $200,000,000 additional credit, without collateral, to Great Britain, Italy, and France.

The Garment Center Realty Company will erect two 20-story buildings for $3,000,000 each at Seventh Avenue and Thirty-Seventh and Thirty-Eighth streets to house the needle trade.

It is expected in Baltimore financial circles that Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, will become president of the Fidelity & Deposit Company of Maryland, succeeding former Governor Warfield.

Comptroller Travis states that the net debt of New York State has been reduced $6,144,842 during the last year, while general revenue receipts increased $4,046,544, or $1,492,320 above expenditures.

The United States ranked second to Great Britain in the number of merchant vessels entering Buenos Aires in 1919, Norway was third. In normal times, Buenos Aires is second only to New York in marine traffic for the western hemisphere.

Plans are under way for the shipment of additional gold from Canada to New York. A fortnight ago $10,000,000 was shipped, the premium on New York funds at Montreal having risen to the record high level of 11 per cent. The premium is now around 8½ per cent.

The motor vehicle production in 1919, including passenger and commercial cars, represented a wholesale valuation of $1,807,594,580, establishing a record in the automobile industry. It is predicted that the automobile industry in the current year will rank second to that of the steel industry.

TO FACILITATE FOREIGN COMMERCE

NEW YORK, New York—The Foreign Commerce Corporation of America, with a capital stock of 1000 shares of no par value, all owned by members of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., has been chartered under the laws of the State of New York. The new corporation will engage in commercial, rather than strictly financial, undertakings.

The incorporators are J. P. Morgan, H. P. Davison, T. W. Lamont, E. R. Stettinius and Grayson M. P. Murphy, who will resign from the Guaranty Trust Company to accept the presidency of the corporation.

The new organization is empowered to buy and sell commodities and extend credits, and to engage in any kind of commercial activities the directors may decide upon.

CHICAGO BOARD

Yesterday's Market

(Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.)

	Open	High	Low	Close
Corn—				
January	1.35¼	1.37¾	1.34⅛	1.35½
May	1.31⅜	1.33½	1.31¾	1.33
July	1.31¼	1.32	1.30⅜	1.31¼
Oats—				
May	.83⅜	.84⅜	.83⅜	.84
July	.77	.77½	.76⅜	.76⅝
Pork—				
January	....	....	....	37.25
May	....	37.35	37.15	37.15a
Lard—				
January	23.55	23.65	23.35	23.37
May	....	24.75	24.37	24.42

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE YEAR

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—During 1919 the Baldwin Locomotive Works built 1098 locomotives. This compares with 3348 in 1918, the record year, with 2737 in 1917, and with 1989 in 1916.

WOOL CONSUMPTION

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Manufacturers used about 60,600,000 pounds of wool, grease equivalent, in November, 1919, or 8,000,000 pounds less than the amount consumed in October.

PRICE CHANGES IN STOCK MARKET

Leading Active Stocks of New York Market Make Good Gains During Year 1919—Railroads Are Exception

BOSTON, Massachusetts—With the exception of the railroad issues, practically all the leading stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange show advances from the close of December 31, 1918, when compared with the final quotation for the 12 months just ended. The early part of the year was fraught with much uncertainty, because of the unusual conditions brought about by the conclusion of hostilities and the conservatism on the part of industry to trim sails until the horizon appeared brighter. This period, however, did not last as long as was generally anticipated. By the end of March stocks, which had depreciated in value, were accumulated by farseeing interests, and by the beginning of the second half of the year business was generally booming in all lines.

The motor, rubber, and equipment issues experienced the greatest advances. The largest individual gains were made by General Motors with 210, Crucible 160⅝, and American Woolen with 111⅛.

The following table of the leading active issues listed on the New York Stock Exchange shows the final sale for 1918, the high, low, and last quotation for 1919, and the net change for the 12 months:

	Close Dec. 31 1918	High 1919	Low 1919	Close Dec. 31 1919	Adv.
Am Beet Sug	63½	101⅜	62	94	30½
Am Can	47⅜	68⅝	42⅞	55⅜	7⅞
Am Car & Fy	93⅜	148⅜	84⅛	140¼	46⅞
Am Loco	61	117½	58	101	40
Am Smelting	76½	89¾	61½	69¾	*6⅜
Am Sugar	111⅛	148⅜	111¼	140	28⅝
Am Woolen	51⅜	169½	45¼	162½	111⅛
Anaconda	60⅜	77⅝	54⅝	63⅜	3¼
Atchison	93	104	80½	83⅞	*9⅛
Atl Gulf	108	192¾	92	168¾	60⅝
Baldwin	74⅞	156¼	64⅞	113½	38⅝
Balt & Ohio	49½	55¼	28¾	31⅝	*17⅞
Beth Steel B	61⅜	112	53⅝	97¼	35⅝
Canadn Pac	159½	170⅞	126⅛	132½	*27
Cent Leather	69⅝	116½	56⅛	100	30¾
Ches & O	57	68½	51½	55⅛	*1½
C, M & St P	38⅞	52¾	34⅛	37⅜	*1¼
Chi, Rock Isl	25⅜	32¼	22⅛	26¾	1⅜
Chino	33⅛	50⅞	32½	38⅜	5¼
Colo F & I	36⅜	56	34⅞	42¼	5½

*Decrease.

CORPORATE FINANCING

NEW YORK, New York—Despite large government financing in 1919 and an unusual amount of foreign loans floated in this country, corporate financing was by far the largest in history. The total of railroad, public utility and industrial issues issued during the year was $2,944,958,000, compared with $1,215,992,000 in 1918. The great prosperity of industrial corporations is shown by the amount of loans floated during the year, $2,103,186,710.

NEW YORK BANK CLEARINGS

NEW YORK, New York—Bradstreet's weekly compilation of bank clearings shows an aggregate of $8,140,924,000, an increase of 20.7 per cent over last year. Outside of New York shows an increase of 18.9 per cent over a year ago.

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK, New York—Commercial bar silver $1.30½, a decline of ⅛ cent.

LONDON, England—Bar silver ⅛d. lower, at 75⅞d.

SIXTY YEARS
of profitable operation is the record of the
Brown Company
(formerly the Berlin Mills Company)
one of the largest manufacturers in this country of bleached sulphite fibre pulp and kraft wrapping paper.
When you buy a Brown Company
6% Series "A" Debenture Bond
you are purchasing a security of a company with combined tangible assets in excess of $50,000,000, and earnings of *seven times* interest charges.
Offered at prices to yield about 6.15%
Send for complete data
HORNBLOWER & WEEKS
(ESTABLISHED 1888)
60 Congress Street, Boston
NEW YORK PROVIDENCE CHICAGO DETROIT PORTLAND

The Strength of a Bank
depends upon the character of its directorate as well as upon the extent of its resources. Our Board of Directors comprises men of the highest standing in their respective lines of business; men to whom you can safely entrust your financial interests. They maintain constant oversight over the affairs of the institution.
The First National Bank of Boston
Deposits $179,000,000
Resources, over 260,000,000
Branch at Buenos Aires, Argentina

NIBROC KRAFT
NIBROC KRAFT PAPER TOWELS
provide a clean, fresh, strong towel always ready for instant use. They are of a soft, crinkly texture, do not muss up and tear instantly when wet, and are remarkably absorptive. Drop us a card and we will be glad to send you samples of our towel and the name of the nearest dealer from whom you can obtain a supply.
Made by BROWN COMPANY, PORTLAND, MAINE, U. S. A.
Founded 1852
NEW YORK OFFICE, 233 Broadway CHICAGO OFFICE, 110 So. Dearborn Street

CANADIANS OPPOSE UNIVERSITY GRANT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—That the Protestant schools of the Province of Quebec are entitled to increased grants from the provincial government, to meet the pressing needs of the day, is the substance of a strong resolution passed by the Protestant rate-payers of the city of Verdun, a suburb of Montreal. The resolution was called forth by the request of the University of Montreal, a Roman Catholic institution, for a provincial grant of $1,000,000 with $4,000,000 more to be raised from the public at large.

"We protest most vigorously against large grants for the benefit of higher education, of which but a very limited number of the population can afford to take advantage," says the resolution, "while the rate-payers are groaning under the ever-increasing burdens placed upon them for the maintenance of primary schools, and to provide accommodation for the ever-increasing number of children who year by year grow into school age. We, furthermore, demand of the provincial government, that increased grants be made to the primary school, before making huge grants of public money to rich institutions in this Province, worthy as we admit, though of secondary importance. We would point out that McGill University has been raised to its present exalted position among the educational institutions of the Empire, not by government grants of millions of dollars, but by large private benefactions. We feel that so long as 90,638 children in the Province of Quebec never enter the schools of the Province any large sums of money granted by the government for education at this particular time should be given in relief of the taxation levied upon the public for elementary education. We, therefore, strongly protest against the grant of either $1,000,000 or $5,000,000 to the University of Montreal, unless the burden placed upon us is relieved by a substantial grant for primary schools, not only in the city of Verdun, but also in all parts of the Province."

MERGERS AND PUBLIC INTERESTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—According to a statement issued by the vice-chairman, W. F. O'Connor, on behalf of the Board of Commerce, which was in session here for some days, an exhaustive investigation will be made in regard to the several important mergers which have been recently consummated in Canada, by which former exclusive Canadian business institutions have seemingly passed under other than Canadian control. If, upon learning the facts of the various cases, it shall appear that as a result of these processes the interest of the public has been in any way prejudiced or any detriment whatsoever has ensued, action will at once be taken to dissolve such mergers or rescind such sales of businesses, as the case may be. The time has come, the statement says, when this board must require a more complete compliance with the legislation under which it operates, so far as trade agreements and trade practices are concerned.

Classified Advertisements

ROOMS, BOARD AND ROOMS

MARRIED COUPLE from West want to make cooperative living arrangements with one or more business Adults who live in apartment; Protestants only; we will share expense and assume housekeeping duties; Brookline or Allston preferred; references exchanged. R 2, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ONE or two gentlemen may find one or two comfortably furnished rooms with steam heat, continuous hot water, etc., at 9 Norway St. near Huntington Ave. For appointment telephone Back Bay 7023, 8 A. M. to 4:30 P. M.

WANTED—A lady desires room with some privileges in a private family. R 4, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

LADY desires board and pleasant room with quiet family. Boston suburbs. R 5, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

AS ADVERTISING AND SALES EXECUTIVE for large manufacturer or in charge of dealer service for advertising agency where knowledge of advertising in all its phases covering 16 yrs. would be appreciated. Particularly familiar with retail window display advertising. Can plan adv. campaigns; instruct salesmen on how to use dealer adv. to increase sales. Am now employed but would consider change if right opportunity was offered. Prefer locating California or Pacific Coast. American, married; best references. 124 W. 82d St., New York City.

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By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—It is not often that the English musical public and foreign critics arrive simultaneously at the same opinion, but in the case of John Ireland this surprising thing has happened. He is hailed by both parties as being, in company with Vaughan Williams, one of the most "British" among modern composers.

Another striking circumstance is that his reputation rests not on the number or bulkiness of his works, but on sheer quality. Where other men have made their names in the big forms of composition, such as the symphony or cantata, Ireland has won his by a handful of chamber works, one orchestral prelude, some piano pieces, a few miscellaneous compositions, and a number of songs. These, at least, are all he has yet given to the public—as much of his coral island as has risen out of the Pacific deep, though many, many works were written in earlier years which now form the submerged foundations of his fame.

The third amazing thing about him is that up to the age of 29 he appeared to the world as a confirmed, though very gifted, disciple of the classic past; that he then suddenly turned himself round to the ideals of the future, developed an apparently new personality, and forged for himself a fresh technique. This, however, was only an appearance, not a reality, for to a reserved, yet searching intellect, such as Ireland's, the logical course is to test the past before proving the future. His aims have always been the same: he himself is the same: it is only his technique which has altered. Whereas in early years he could not express himself fully, now he can.

Family and Early Years

On his father's side John Ireland comes of a Fifeshire family: his mother's people were Cumbrians; and he himself has Cheshire for his native county, having been born at Inglewood, Bowdon. Literature, rather than music, was the predominating element in his home, for Mr. Ireland, the father, edited The Manchester Examiner and Times, and reckoned among his friends Emerson, Carlyle, and Leigh Hunt. But John Ireland always wanted to be a composer. He still possesses his first piece, a pastorale for piano, written when he was about 16, though he feels sure he must have composed other things before that. When he entered the Royal College of Music in London, it was as a "First Study" pianist under Mr. Frederick Cliffe; he also studied theory under Dr. Higgs and Sir Frederick Bridge, and, for a short time, composition with Dr. Somervell. Then he won a composition scholarship, and became a pupil of Sir Charles Stanford. While he worked very hard at his particular subjects, he was no mere specialist. He took a share in the general activities of the college, played cymbals in the orchestra, often appeared at the concerts either as pianist or composer, and belonged to the Literary and Debating Society.

In 1901 his scholarship came to an end, and he left the college to commence those years of self-training which are the crucial test for many a composer. That he was wrestling with the problem of acquiring an individual technique, one which should suitably convey his ideas, is evidenced by the mass of unpublished compositions which date from this period, but he wrestled in silence as far as the public was concerned, nor will he now allow any of these works to be known. He considers them immature. A few paragraphs back, these compositions were likened to the submerged part of a coral reef. Perhaps a better simile is that they resemble the Norman foundations of some Gothic building, immensely strong but a little clumsy as to workmanship—foundations upon which the later style, at once more perfect and expressive, can be built.

First Important Work

The composition which ended Ireland's early period, one which stands as a visible mark between the unpublished and the published, is the fantasy trio in A minor for pianoforte, violin, and 'cello (Augener), called forth by a Cobbett competition. It appeared in 1908, and is so thoughtful, so attractive in thematic material, and so excellently written for the instruments, that it deserves attention, even though it has been overshadowed by his later works.

In considering the compositions—all of them published—which succeeded this fantasy trio, note must be taken of a certain work still in MS. (and likely to remain so since Ireland himself is dissatisfied with it) which yet holds an important place in his history, for excellent critics regard it as the link between his earlier and later methods of expression in the period between 1908 and the present time. It dates from 1915, and is a trio in E minor for piano, violin and 'cello, planned on large lines, and is in three, or rather four, movements. It must not be confused with Ireland's other trio in E minor, printed by Augener's, which appeared in 1917. This, the third and so far the finest of the set, is in one movement, and possesses great distinction and power.

Reference has already been made to his one published orchestral work, a prelude called "The Forgotten Rite" (Augener), which owed its inception to a holiday spent in Jersey. Scored for full orchestra and instinct with poetic thoughts clothed in beautiful colors, it stands as a proof that Ireland can hold his own with the most convinced colorists when he chooses to employ the rich palette of orchestral tints. But its solitariness is highly significant to those who know something of his creed in art. He holds that the message of the music is everything: that the thoughts and emotions, with the structure of melody, harmony and form by which they are conveyed and rendered intelligible to listeners are the things which really count, and that color is merely an accessory. Therefore, while he employs color with a sure hand in a work where he happens to need it—color being his servant, not his master—he has more often chosen to express himself through the exacting medium of chamber music.

It is precisely in this domain he has scored his greatest triumphs. His second sonata for violin and pianoforte in A minor (Winthrop Rogers) seized upon experts and public alike by its forceful originality when produced in 1917, and it retains this firm hold. The first violin sonata in D minor (Augener) dating from 1909, is a more reflective work, less sudden in its appeal, but in the long run laying nearly as strong a hold upon musicians as its leonine companion.

Piano Compositions

Ireland's compositions for piano solo are extraordinarily diverse in character, though all are bound together by the common denominators of sincerity of intent and fine workmanship. In the three pieces grouped together under the title "Decorations" (Augener), there is much that is picturesque, even literary; while the London sketches called "Chelsea Reach" and "Ragamuffin," which are full of sympathy and humor, give one the impression of having been painted at first-hand from realities seen on the historic highways that run near the composer's home—the River Thames and the main road to south-western England. Then there is the big, uncompromising rhapsody (Winthrop Rogers) which ultra-moderns consider one of Ireland's best works—too large to be described here, but containing some terrific "false relations" which would have delighted Purcell and shocked Victorian professors into a chorus of shrieks. The four preludes ("The Undertone," "Obsession," "The Holy Boy," "Fire of Spring") published by Winthrop Rogers, are singularly vivid tone pictures—"The Undertone" in particular being so cleverly treated that one does not know whether to admire most its poetic effect or its intellectual basis. At the other pole from the rhapsody lie the three pieces called "Leaves From a Child's Sketch Book," tiny studies in two-part writing, easy enough for a child to play, but charming and delicately balanced, nevertheless. Believe it who will, it is almost harder to write such little things perfectly than to do a multitudinous sounding work like the rhapsody.

Literary critics have often said that the note of Elizabethan poetry has reappeared in the poems of contemporary Englishmen, and one has wondered whether the same affinity would manifest itself between composers of the two epochs. So far it has not been very perceptible, but to those who know the music for virginals by William Byrd and John Bull, it is clear that the ideals of these men blossom again in "Leaves From a Child's Sketch Book."

Ireland's Songs

John Ireland's songs form no inconsiderable part of his output, and are perhaps his most widely known compositions. "Sea Fever"; the "Bells of San Marie"; the fine "Sylvan Rhapsody," "Earth's Call"; the settings of Rupert Brooke's famous sonnets, "The Soldier," and "Blow Out, You Bugles"; the three song-cycles, "Marigold," "Songs of a Wayfarer," and "Mother and Child"; the songs of a great war called "The Cost"; with "The Heart's Desire" and "Spring Sorrow," are among his best-known songs, but there are many others. While opinion may be divided as to their ultimate place in posterity's assessment—some people holding that the truest John Ireland appears in them, others that his instrumental works express him more completely—there can be no doubt his songs command serious consideration from anyone who wishes to grasp his work as a whole. For Ireland does not set poems to music lightly, he does not say to himself, "I think I will write a song," pitching at haphazard upon any verses which may come along. On the contrary, he often carries a poem in his thoughts for years until the moment arrives when he feels he can fitly set it.

Earlier in this article reference was made to the surprise Ireland occasioned when he achieved a mature style in composition so different to that which his student days had seemed to indicate. Surprises fully as great may yet be in store. Ireland is not the man to rest contented with a belief that he has found his utmost possible good, and he will probably go on seeking, even though to the world he may appear to have attained his goal already. Quo vadis? Perhaps he himself does not know more of the way before him than does a mountaineer who climbs by a new route:

Does the road wind uphill all the way?
Yes, to the very end.

VIENNA ORCHESTRA MEN QUIT AUSTRIA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Austria—A movement has started among the members of the orchestra of the State Opera House (the former Court Opera House), called the Vienna Philharmonic, tending to quit the Vienna Opera House and to emigrate. They intend to found abroad a Philharmonic Orchestra, promising them a better income than the wages paid by the Vienna Opera House. No member of the Vienna Philharmonic, they point out, is able to earn more than 1400 to 1500 kronen a month, including all extra earnings. It is said that so far 20 members are resolved to quit the Vienna Opera House.

REMOTENESS AIDS OPERA'S ROMANCE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The charm of opera is linked up with romance. When we leave the outer world to hear "Aïda" or "Pagliacci," we hope for glimpses of a Never Never Land.

All that enhances the romance for which we hanker as we enter a great opera house should be encouraged. All that recalls us to the prose of life should be discouraged. In France and Italy they understood these truths. So they built with special care theaters in which operas are performed, lest the loud noises of the street should disturb the audiences. They set vast spaces round about the approaches to the stage, broad lobbies, stately foyers, dignified staircases.

These adjuncts to most European opera houses are not devised, we may be sure, as mere embellishments. They help in other ways. They form broad barriers between realities and unrealities. They all do something to prepare the opera-goer to forget commonplace and steep himself in what seems poetry. The poetry may at times be of the loftiest kind. But, high or low, it serves to promote illusion. Without illusion, can we enjoy our opera? Not as we should. For opera is romance or it is nothing.

We grow less critical of many things in the great European lyric theaters than at the Metropolitan and in the Chicago Opera House. In the United States there are few theaters in which it has been possible to provide space enough to promote the enjoyment of opera. One exception to the rule is the Boston Opera House. Another is the New York Century Theater.

Art With Obstacles

At the Metropolitan, who has not been fretted during the performance of even the most lovely work by the sound of surface cars, the rumble of cabs, the chatter of ushers in the adjoining lobbies? There the transition from the real to the unreal is far too swift. We pass too abruptly from Broadway to Walhalla or the old Egyptian temples. As we settle down to the opening serenade of Turiddu, we are still conscious of the vulgar Broadway traffic. We are flustered and heated by the effort of squeezing our way through the doors and barriers of the mean entrance hall. Before we are seated, and attuned to music, the curtains have parted. And, as we listen to Caruso on the stage, we can hear the untutored voices of the venders of librettos.

Contrast this with the almost solemn stillness that impresses one in Paris as, after traversing a stately outer vestibule, and presenting one's ticket—it seems as important as a government license—to the pompous "huissiers" and correctly dressed "contrôleurs" inside, one mounts the marble steps of the majestic staircase, lighted by noble lamps, and reaches the boxes. The boulevard by now is miles away. The flaring cafés and the crowds have ceased to be. As one steals into one's box or balcony seat, romance seems real. One is ready to believe in any plot—half willing to admire a third-rate singer.

Obtrusion of the Stars

And then again, in European opera houses, the managers and assistant officials of the theater do not obtrude themselves upon the public gaze. They hide behind high doors, and lurk in mystery—like priests of some occult religious rite, not to be rashly elbowed. Between the artists and the public, too, there are stern barriers, impassable except to rich subscribers and to privileged dignitaries.

Nor should the artist mingle with his admirers. He should hold aloof from them. Familiarity too often breeds—if not quite contempt, at least loss of charm. After chaffing with Caruso (who loves chaff) in the antechambers of the Metropolitan, it is only by an effort that one accepts him, whole-heartedly, when he appears on the stage, as the embodiment of Radames or Rodolfo.

Augustin Daly's Custom

That lamented manager, Augustin Daly, sometimes vexed one by his pretentious oddities. But he was wise when he insisted that popular members of his once famous company, Ada Rehan and the rest of them, should not mix with the general. By compelling them to keep themselves as strictly as possible to themselves he added to their prestige, made them appear more admirable, and added to their importance.

Jean de Reszke, without orders from his managers, was always careful not to allow any but his intimates to approach him closely. He was to most not Mr. de Reszke, a bald-headed man of excellent manners, but Faust, Romeo, Jean de Leyde, Siegfried, or Lohengrin. Marcella Sembrich, through her long career, was very exclusive. So, as we know, were Patti and Ternina—Patti, at moments, to the point of rudeness.

Illusion—that is what we need in opera. Destroy that and how much romance is left? The more veils we can have to conceal the identities of the interpreters of opera from operagoers, the better for illusion. The more remote we make the stage from the realities of life, the greater will the charm of opera seem.

The law does not allow us to lock up Caruso and Scotti and Louise Homer and Gabriella Besanzoni and Mr. Gatti-Casazza, or even to limit their migrations during the opera season.

Nor can we make a waste around our opera houses, to permit of adding to them the noble staircases and wide-spreading lobbies which impress one in the great lyric theaters of the old world.

But if, at any time, there should be any talk of more American opera houses, it may be hoped that the future architects of those structures will look to Boston and ignore New York in designing them. Space, dignity and aloofness from the street are all potent factors in the creation of that spell which should be woven round the horres of lyric drama.

BERLIOZ'S "FAUST" IN MANCHESTER

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England—In Manchester there is a sort of traditional regard for the music of Berlioz quite irrespective of, and uninfluenced by, the increasing regard for it elsewhere. The fact that his originality and genius are now almost universally admitted is gratifying to Manchester people in a special degree, because they proclaimed it long ago when Berlioz's music was neglected and despised. Sir Charles Hallé recognized him not merely as a master of the modern orchestra, but as the greatest of the French romantic composers, and produced his "Faust" both on the stage and on the concert platform nearly 50 years ago, since when it has never lost its hold upon Manchester audiences. Those early performances will never be forgotten by those who were fortunate enough to hear them. There is no one now to repeat the dramatic effect of the diabolism of Mr. Henschel in those far-off days, whose peculiar genius seemed made to interpret the music of Mephistopheles; but we have plenty of singers, as Mr. Ranalow showed, who can do full justice to that exacting part.

The "Faust" of Berlioz must never be allowed to be associated with the popular, melodious, but somewhat saccharine opera of Gounod, with its sentimentality and rather spurious romanticism. It is not so much an operatic version of Goethe's poem as an independent treatment of a medieval legend common to all Europe, and in this respect has a closer relation to Marlowe's tragedy of Dr. Faustus than to the later more philosophic poem of the great German writer. The whole atmosphere and sentiment of Berlioz's treatment is medieval. The scene in Auerbach's cellar, with the coarseness and vivacity of "The Rat" and "The Flea" songs, are like extracts from the miracle and morality plays of the Middle Ages. The lovely ballad of Marguerite about the "King of Thule," which takes the place of the modern love song, is a strange and haunting melody; while the glorious rhythm of the satanic serenade is another stroke of pure genius, as are the incomparable "Racoczy March" and the gossamer "Ballet of Sylphs." It is perfectly true that the splendid musical sanity and homely picturesqueness that characterize the peasants' chorus, the scenes on the Elbe, and the whole of the early and middle parts of the work, give place to the barbarous and the grotesque in the final scene of "The Ride to the Abyss"; but even here is probably an intentional reproduction of the uncouth horrors so dear to medieval thought, pictorial examples of which can be seen at the Campo Santo of Pisa and elsewhere in the early Italian frescoes.

"The Damnation of Faust," to give it its full title, is a work of the finest imaginative power and a feast of good things from beginning to end. It was a great joy to find in Miss Olga Haley a vocalist who could identify herself with the weird and beautiful music of Marguerite, and do full justice to a part calling for rare qualities of temperament and aloofness. The orchestra played with exquisite delicacy in certain parts like the "Ballet of Sylphs," and splendid vigor in the dramatic scenes. The chorus in the final scene in Pandemonium did all that was humanly possible with their impossible material, and displayed much sardonic expressive power in the mock-ecclesiastical Amen and the chorus "Jam Nox Stella." Mr. Hamilton Harty was the conductor, and Mr. Maurice D'Oisly sang the music of Faust.

It is now pretty generally admitted that Berlioz was in the highest sense a musical discoverer. The "Harold in Italy" symphony, and, better still, the "Symphonie Fantastique," reveal not only the first of the modern masters of pure orchestration, but a composer with a new type of rhythm, a new gift of original melody, and an innovator in the field of harmony. It is impossible to say that he derived from anybody, his methods show so much originality and constructive power. Wagner derided him, but took full advantage of his discoveries in instrumentation, and turned them to the most effective uses. But, he had no forerunner in the sense that Beethoven had in Mozart, or Wagner himself had in von Weber. There is always an element of willfulness and extravagance in Berlioz, and often he suffered from an over-heated imagination; but he was a great leader of the romantic school in European music, just as Victor Hugo was in European poetry. He had no genius for writing for the voice or for solo instruments, which his unsuccessful training at the Paris Conservatoire had not prepared him for; but he had a genius for the grand effects of the orchestra, and undoubtedly he thought only of music in terms of the orchestra. The remarkable beauty of his tone-coloring and the never-failing skill of his passage-work were absolutely in the key of the romantic movement, and are peculiar to himself. Until the coming of César Franck, France had no musical genius of the rank and quality of Berlioz, and the world had gradually and insensibly come to recognize him as one of the great originals in the world of music. He lacked the balance of Brahms and the splendor of Wagner, but in essential genius he stands on a higher plane than Mendelssohn, Dvořák and Tschaikowsky and many other gifted moderns who have exploited his discoveries.

A MUSIC LIBRARY SUPPLIES A NEED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Dr. Henry Watson of Manchester was a pioneer in the movement for providing free libraries of music. Unfortunately no great strides have been made since his day in the popularization of his idea. Every other kind of student, in any city, can repair to the local public library and consult the work he wants to refer to; but the student of music has no opportunity of studying the score of a symphony or any other important work without buying it.

Many years ago Dr. Watson began to collect books relating to music and musical scores with the object of founding a free reference library of music. He was only a hard-working, public-spirited, and successful chorus master, with no great private means, but he accumulated with indefatigable zeal a splendid library containing complete sets of Mozart and Beethoven scores, and innumerable later works down to Wagner and Strauss, at much personal cost. In course of time his library grew to such an extent that it came to represent a value of nearly £20,000. This collection he generously handed over to the Manchester Corporation in 1899 with the idea that it should form a branch of the free reference library, and be accessible to all comers, with the proviso that it should remain in his own control and under his own roof during his lifetime. When the actual transfer to the buildings of the Manchester Reference Library was accomplished a dozen years later, it was found that the library contained 5000 bound volumes and a vast heterogeneous collection of sheet music, consisting of songs, duets, glees, madrigals, part-songs, piano and organ music, as well as innumerable theoretical works and many rare and valuable old music books.

A Lending Scheme

This library has been an incalculable boon, both to students of music and to chorus-masters and organizers of concerts in the county of Lancashire, for Dr. Watson had seen fit to enlarge his original scheme of a reference library pure and simple, and had added a "lending" branch to it. His wide experience as choirmaster to the Gentlemen's Glee Club, the Vocal Society, and other Manchester choral societies, had brought him into close contact with the musical life of Lancashire, and he knew how much the musical energy of the smaller towns and the suburban districts was bound up with local choral societies. These societies are, for the most part, not in a position to buy the score and voice-parts of the works that they rehearse, and so they were allowed the privilege of borrowing from his music library. The library contains a vast number of copies of all the oratorios and best-known cantatas and part-songs. Borrower's cards are issued to all applicants who are either citizens or whose responsibility is guaranteed by citizens. Conductors, on behalf of choral or other musical societies, are allowed to borrow a large number of copies of any work they may wish to rehearse. Favorite works, like Elgar's "Dream of Gerontius" or Stanford's "Ballad of the Revenge," and most of the popular choral works, are represented by upward of 100 copies each. It will easily be seen what a boon this is to amateur societies, which are enabled to try a great range of works until they find something suitable without having to embark on the purchase of a large set of copies of something which may prove unsuitable.

A Stimulus to Singing

The advantage of having such a library of choral works available was immediately appreciated and taken full advantage of, and the stimulus thereby given to musical societies has been very great. Many of the best known of the Manchester societies, such as the Gentlemen's Glee Club, the Vocal Society, the Stockport Vocal Union, and the Beecham Operatic Choir, draw largely upon its resources, and many smaller societies rely exclusively upon it for their continued existence.

During the last 18 years, since its incorporation with the Manchester Free Libraries, the Henry Watson Library has been wisely administered and greatly augmented. It now numbers some 36,000 volumes of music, and steadily grows to keep pace with the times and the public need. Amongst its treasures are numbered all the standard works on the history, biography, and theory of music, as well as many early printed books of the seventeenth century, and a number of rare editions and manuscripts. Complete sets of most of the principal musical papers, native and foreign, are included in the library, as well as many of the important semi-private publications, such as those issued by the Purcell Society, the Musical Antiquarian Society, the Denkmäler der Tonkunst Society, and the British International Musical Society.

More important even than these books of reference are the complete editions of the works of the old masters, Handel, Bach, Mozart and Beethoven, all of which are in the orthodox standard editions. These valuable books are not lent out, but they are available for reference at any time, and it is not necessary to obtain a reader's ticket in order to consult them, but only to fill up a form. Chamber music, operatic, and pianoforte music is represented with an attempt at equal completeness, and any musician who wishes to enlarge his knowledge or refresh his memory is pretty certain to find what he is in search of.

It will be realized that a library such as this is a great educational instrument. To the young musician who wishes to study the instrumentation of Strauss or Wagner, the cost of a full score is utterly beyond his reach, for the orchestral score may not be obtainable under £20. The same thing is true of the full score of Elgar's symphonies and all the works of the leading modern composers. The library brings this treasure of knowledge within their reach. So far as one's information goes, the library is unique, but its growth and progress seem clearly to indicate that it has inaugurated a new development of endless scope in the important free library movement.

RUSSIAN EXPONENTS OF THE BALLET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Michel Fokine and Mme. Vera Fokina gave a program of dances at the Metropolitan Opera House on the evening of December 30, assisted by an extemporized orchestra which Josiah Zuro conducted. The distinguished Russian ballet-master and his wife were warmly applauded for their efforts, although they brought little that was new to the attention of the town. They were really 10 years late in coming to New York; wherefore about all they did, by their appearance on the Metropolitan stage, was to indicate what Americans lost in not seeing them long ago, when the Russian Ballet first broke away from imperial seclusion and began its famous tours. They both dance heavily today, though with finished technique and with admirable expression. Their work in a set of dances on Russian folksongs, by Liadoff, had certain touches of novelty and moments of homely humor that were memorable; and their work in "The Specter of the Rose," on music by Weber-Berlioz, had a persuasion of authenticity that was not to be resisted. A solo in which Mme. Fokina showed great endurance and considerable grace as a toe-dancer was "The Swan," on music by Saint-Saëns; and one in which Mr. Fokine proved that the illusion of the heroic is possible of attainment for a male dancer was a Greek study, "Bacchus," on music by Tcherepnin. Other solos were: "Salome," on music by Glazounoff; "Autumn Song," on music of Tschaikowsky, and "Gypsy Dance," on music of Nachez, by Mme. Fokina, and "Panaderos," on music of Glazounoff, by Mr. Fokine.

The occasion was hardly one to provoke enthusiasm, but was rather one to inspire reminiscence. In Mr. Fokine, the public saw the artist to whom, more than to anybody else, is given the credit of having modernized the ballet, and of having brought the art of stage dancing out of the eighteenth century traditions in which it was fixed into line with present-day thought. In him they saw the man who invented the most important of those pantomime dramas which the Diaghileff dancers took into western Europe in 1909 and which from then onward, in peace and war, they or their successors have been taking from one continent to another as fast as they could travel. Ask where the idea of this or that successful piece in the Diaghileff repertory originated, and the answer almost invariably was, with Fokine.

The ballet reform movement in which the name of Fokine is so conspicuous, began, according to easily adduceable evidence, with the visit of Miss Isadora Duncan, the American dancer, to Russia about the time the political reform movement in that country, in the first decade of the present century, was well going. Miss Duncan happened to be an artistic revolutionary, hailing from a democratic country, and may therefore have appealed to the Russian imagination in a way nobody else could. But at any rate she gave the imperial stage a hint which caused it to change its methods almost over night. Not that the Russians imitated Miss Duncan; their way was never to imitate art that reached their borders from the west. She was a solo dancer. The ballet was a group of dancers. What the Russians under the lead of Fokine did, was to apply her solo methods to the group.

So the exhibition which the renowned ballet-master gave here illustrated only in a minor way his service to art. The performances of the Diaghileff Ballet in "Schéhérazade" and other spectacles several seasons ago told the New York public what is best worth knowing about him.

NEW WORKS AT THE PARIS OPERA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—Jacques Rouché has arranged a fine program for the coming season of the Paris opera. He has taken care to surround himself with artists who will be intrusted with the management of the different branches of the great whole which a true work of art really is. Camille Chevillard, who presides over the musical rehearsals, will conduct the most important works. He will be aided by Mr. Kuhlman and Mr. Groubez. The scenery and costume department is placed under the supervision of Maxime de Thomas, who will himself build certain of the scenery, while in other cases he will be assisted by artists such as Zuloaga and Maurice Denis—two names which suffice to say that Mr. Rouché reserves a feast for the eyes!

Among the first of the new works to be represented, figure "Las Goyescas" by Granados, and "Guercœur" by Alberic Magnard, both victims of German war methods.

The scenery and costumes of the first work, directly inspired by the paintings of the great Spanish master, will be executed by Mr. de Thomas and Zuloaga, and the leading part will be sung by Amalia Molena.

"Guercœur" will be interpreted by Mesdames Chenal, Lapeyrette, Gall, Kousnezoff, Natto, Bugg, and Messrs. Maurice Renaud and Franz.

"The Legend of St. Christopher," by Vincent d'Indy, will next figure on the program of the Opera, and Maurice Denis was well qualified to construct the serene scenery of this fine evocation, which will be interpreted by Mme. Germaine Lubin, Messrs. Franz, Deluras and Rouard.

"Antar," the colored, powerful drama of Chekri Ganem, for which Gabriel Dupont wrote a particularly fine score, will be staged, together with "La Fill de Roland," by Henri Rabaud, who is, of all modern French musicians, the one in whom the characteristics of his race are most apparent. Two new ballets, "Mnaimouna" by Grovlez, and "Frivolant' by Jean Poueigh, will afford the Misses Aida Boni and Zambelli an occasion for executing their usual choreographic acrobatics.

But Jean Rouché has also wished to honor Hector Berlioz, whose "Trojans" will at last take their place in the repertory of the Opera, in which old French music will be represented by "The Triumph of Love, by Lully, and "Les Indes Galantes" by Rameau.

And to close the season, the Russian Ballet will once more evolve wonderfully on the vast stage of the Opera, where, so long ago, they first conquered the Parisian public.

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THE HOME FORUM

Some Famous Venetian Presses

Printing was introduced into Venice by John of Speyer, in the year 1469, and the first book which he printed was the "Epistolæ ad familiares" of Cicero:

"Primus in Adriaca formis impressit aënis
Urbe libros Spira genitus de gente Johannes,"

he says at the end of this edition. . . . In 1470 two other printers established a press in Venice, a Frenchman and a German, who afterward became most celebrated: Nicholas Jenson of Sommevoire (Champagne) and Christopher Valdarfer of Ratisbon. Jenson, a master in one of the French mints, by applying the art of engraving coins to that of cutting types, formed a character known as round Roman, not very unlike that used by John and Windelin of Speyer, but somewhat more regular and elegant, such, in fact, as became commonly regarded as the finest character of its kind ever used by any printer of any nation. . . .

Christopher Valdarfer printed in Venice in 1470 and 1471; his first edition was the "De oratore" of Cicero, and it was most admirably printed. . . .

But Venetian typography owes its great fame still more especially to Aldus Manutius; above all for his celebrated editions of the Greek classics. Born in 1450 in the little district of Bassiano near Velletri, instructed in Greek and Latin first in Rome by Gasparo Veronese and Domizio Calderino, then in Ferrara by Batista Guarini; he came to Venice in 1489 with the intention of establishing a printing office to be chiefly devoted to the publication of Greek works. Of these very few had been printed before that time, all of them in Italy, in Milan, Vicenza, Venice and Florence.

He therefore began by publishing in 1493 the "Hero and Leander" of Musæus, and the "Galeomiomachia," another poem, attributed to Theodorus Prodromus; books which were as he said in the Greek preface to Musæus, the precursors of the great sages of Greece. Indeed in 1495 appeared the first volume of the works of Aristotle in most beautiful Greek characters, followed by four other volumes between 1495 and 1498. Then from year to year up to February, 1515, there appeared, from his presses almost all the most important works which Greece has transmitted to us and it was apparent in all that the exquisite art of the printer was united to the profound knowledge of the scholar; assisted, however, by a band of learned Italian and foreign humanists, whom he had been wise enough to collect around him and to hold united in the bonds of an academy.

He also printed Latin and Italian works: in 1501 Virgil, in which for the first time is seen that slanting character which he called chancery and afterward cursive or italic, cast by Francesco da Bologna, as Aldus himself states in some verses placed below the preface. . . .

While Venice was collecting together all that was most celebrated in typography, movable metal types for printing figured music were invented and used there for the first time. Ottaviano de Petrucci of Fossombrone, an apprentice at the end of the fifteenth century in one of the printing houses of Venice, had the idea of also printing music (which up to that time had been printed from wooden blocks intavolature) with movable types like those used for letters, and obtained a privilege from the Signoria for his invention 25 May, 1498.—From the introduction, by Carlo Castellani, to "Early Venetian Printing Illustrated."

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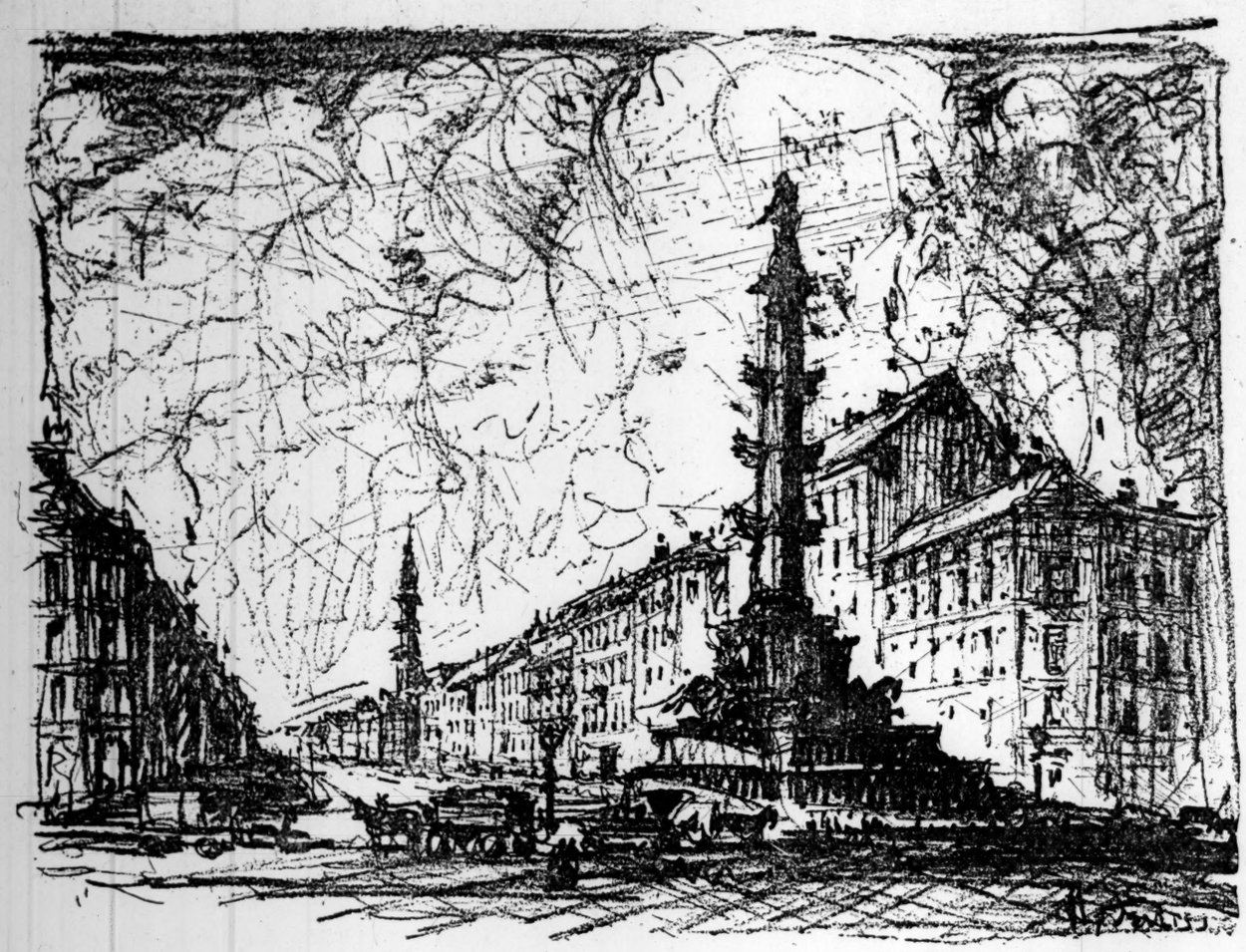

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Tegetthof monument and Praterstrasse, Vienna

At Stratford-on-Avon

As we paddled down past Tiddington the willows grew closer. Between their stems we could see, far away on our left, the blue Edge Hills; and to the right, above the Warwick road, a hill surmounted by an obelisk. This is Welcome, and behind it lies Clopton House, a former owner of which, Sir Hugh Clopton, Lord Mayor of London, built, in the reign of Henry VII, the long stone bridge of fourteen Gothic arches just above Stratford. In a minute or two we had passed under this bridge and were floating down beside the Memorial Theater, the new Gardens, and the brink of Shakespeare's town.

A man may take pen and ink and write of a place as he will, and the page will, likely enough, be a pretty honest index to his own temperament. But never will it do for another man's reliance. So let it be confessed that for a day we searched Stratford streets, and found nothing of the Shakespeare that we sought. Neither in the famous birthplace in Henley Street—restored "out of all whooping," crammed with worthless mementos, and penciled over with inconsiderable names; not in the fussy, inept Memorial Theater; nor in the New Place, where certain holes, protected with wire gratings, mark what may have been the foundations of Shakespeare's house; in none of these could we find him. His name echoed in the market-place, on the lips of guide and sight-seer, and shone on monuments, shops, inns, and banking-houses. His effigies were everywhere—in photographs, in statuettes. . . . And even while we despised these things the fault was ours. All the while the colossus stood high above, while we "walked under his huge legs and peep'd about," too near to see.

Nor until we strolled over the meadows to Anne Hathaway's cottage at Shottery did understanding come with the quiet falling of the day. Rarely enough, and never, perhaps, but in the while between sunset and twilight, may a man hear the sky and earth breathing together, and, drawing his own small breath ambitiously in tune with them, "feel that he is greater than he knows." But here and at this hour it happened to us that, our hearts being uplifted, we could measure Shakespeare for a moment; could know him for the puissant intelligence that held communion with all earth and sky, and all mortal aspirations that rise between them; and knew him also for the Stratford youth treading this very footpath beside this sweet-smelling hedge toward those elms a mile away, where the red light lingers, and the cottage below them, where already in the window Anne Hathaway trims her lamp. You are to believe that our feet trod airily across those meadows. —From "The Warwickshire Avon," by Quiller-Couch.

The Transformation of Vienna

Red-roofed stately fourteenth century houses, narrow dusky alleys, tortuous streets, vistas of stone-flagged courtyards with iron-wrought fountains through rococo gateways, lovely fourteenth century Gothic churches, placed at quaint angles, worn-out steps leading to streets on a lower level, market squares inclosed by baroque palaces. All these cluster round the Minster of St. Stephen, one of the finest and oldest Gothic cathedrals of the world, whose mighty gold-topped gleaming spire towers to a height of four hundred and forty-four feet. This is Old Vienna. Here it lies like an old gem, engraved with the imprints of an historical and art-loving past. The setting is new, and quite worthy of the precious jewel it encircles. The high walls, ramparts and moats which during six hundred years withstood the hostile onslaughts of the Turks, Swedes, and French, had to yield at last to the friendly pickax of the townspeople themselves. The revolution of 1844 did something toward tearing down the bulwark of autocracy and retrogression. With the breaking up and leveling of the fortifications, fresh air streamed into the old town. Inspired by the example set by the master builders of bygone times, a scheme on the grandest scale was conceived and carried out with vigor and enthusiasm. In place of the old walls a magnificent boulevard now encircles Vienna, strewn with private and public edifices, squares and gardens of imposing beauty and grandeur. The theaters and many museums containing priceless and unique collections are a witness to the devotion that the Viennese people have always bestowed on art, literature, and music.

With the building of the Ringstrasse all the former villages and small town centers were incorporated with what is now known as Great Vienna. Most of them still retain their old names, often derived from the church in their midst. Thus we have a Leopold town, a Joseph town, a Mary-help-us town. Other names recall the former existence of brooks or small rivers now covered by the square granite paving stones peculiar to the streets of Vienna. The district south of the town conforms with the dignified and distinguished air so marked in the old city. The rest of the quaint old-fashioned and modern districts are of a homely, almost provincial character. They typify the temperament, mode of life and habit of the people.

Advice to Travelers

"Traveling is an honorable or honest action of men into foreign states, chiefly for a public good to the country of which such are," wrote Edward Leigh in "A Diatribe of Travel" (1671).

"In such a one going to travel, there is required,

"First, A competent age, that he be above eighteen or twenty years old, although the years of fourteen or fifteen are more proper for learning the true accent of any language, and all exercises belonging to the body.

"Secondly, That he hath the Latin tongue, and some skill in the liberal sciences.

"Thirdly, That he be skillful in architecture, able so well to limn or paint, as to take in paper the situation of a castle or city; or the platform of a fortification. See Mr. Evelyn's 'Account of Architecture,' and Junius's 'Art of Painting.' Painting and sculpture are the politest, and noblest of ancient arts; what art can be more helpful or pleasing, to a philosophical traveler?"

"Fourthly, That he be well grounded in the true religion, lest he be seduced and perverted. . . .

"Fifthly, He should be first well acquainted with his own country, before he go abroad; as to the places and government. If any came heretofore to the lords of the council for a license to travel, the old lord treasurer Burleigh would first examine him of England; if he found him ignorant, he would bid him stay at home, and know his own country first.

"Sixthly, It were of use to inform himself before he undertakes his voyage by the best chorographical and geographical map of the situation of the country he goes to, both in itself and relatively to the universe, to compare the vetus et hodierna regio, and to carry with him the republics of the nations to which he goes; and a map of every country he intends to travel through."

He Comes to Make Injustice Right

He comes to make the long injustice right—
Comes to push back the shadow of the night,
The gray tradition full of flint and flaw. . . .
Yea, He will bear the safety of the State,
For in His still and rhythmic steps will be
The power and music of Alcyone,
Who holds the swift heavens in their starry fate.
Yea, He will lay on hearts the power of peace,
And send on kingdoms torn the sense of home—
More than the fire of joy that burned on Greece,
More than the light of law that rose on Rome.

—Edwin Markham.

The Nightingale

I am always surprised that writers on birds have so little to say of the beauty of the nightingale's form and coloring. It is of the ideal size for a bird, neither too small to be noticed readily, nor so large as the somewhat awkwardly built blackbird or starling. All its parts are in exquisite proportion; its length of leg gives it a peculiarly sprightly mien, and tail and neck are formed to a perfect balance. Its plumage, as seen, not in an ornithologist's cabinet, but in the living and moving bird a little distance from you, is of three hues, all sober, but all possessing that reality of color which is so satisfying to the eye on a sunny day. The uniform brown of the head, the wings, and the upper part of the back, is much like the brown of the robin, a bird which in some other respects strangely resembles the nightingale; but either it is a little brighter, or the larger surface gives it a richer tone. In both birds the brown is set off against a beautiful red; but this in the nightingale is only distinct when it flies or jerks the tail, the upper feathers of which, as well as the longer quills, and especially the innermost ones, are of that deep but bright russet that one associates with an autumn morning. And throat and breast are white; not pure white, but of the gentle tone of a cloud where the gray begins to meet the sunshine.

In habit the nightingale is peculiarly alert and quick, not restless in a petty way, like the fidgety titmice or the lesser warblers, but putting a certain seriousness and intensity into all it does. . . . If it perches for an instant on the gorse-bush beneath the hedgerow which borders the wood, it jerks its tail up, expands its wings, and is off in another moment. If it alights on the ground, it rears up head and neck like a thrush, hops a few paces, listens, darts upon some morsel of food, and does not dally with it. As it sings, its whole body vibrates, and the soft neck feathers ripple to the quivering of the throat.

I need not attempt to describe that wonderful song, if song it is, and not rather an impassioned recitative. The poets are often sadly to seek about it; Wordsworth, at least, seems to have caught its spirit:

"O Nightingale, thou surely art
A creature of a fiery heart."

And Wordsworth, as he tells us in the next stanza, found the cooing of the stock-dove more agreeable to his pensive mind. I never yet heard a nightingale singing dolefully, as the poets will have it sing; its varied phrases are all given out con brio. . . . It is a pity to compare the songs of birds; our best singers, thrush, blackbird, blackcap, robin, and garden-warbler, all have a vocal beauty of their own; but it may safely be said that none approaches the nightingale in fire and fervor of song, or in the combination of extraordinary power with variety of phrase. He seems to do what he pleases with his voice, yet never to play with it; so earnest is he in every utterance—and these come at intervals, sometimes even a long silence making the performance still more mysterious. . . .

The nightingale's voice is heard no more after mid-June; and from this time onward the woods begin to grow silent, especially after early morning. —From "A Year With the Birds," by W. Warde Fowler.

Mrs. Browning Writes From Paris

138 Avenue des Champs Elysées.
(1851)

It was a long time before we could settle ourselves in a private apartment. . . . At last we came off to these Champs Elysées, to a very pleasant apartment, the window looking over a large terrace (almost large enough to serve the purpose of a garden) to the great drive and promenade of the Parisians when they come out of the streets to sun and shade and show themselves off among the trees. A pretty little dining-room, a writing and dressing-room for Robert beside it, a drawing-room beyond that, with two excellent bedrooms, and third bedroom for a "femme de ménage," kitchen, etc. . . . So this answers all requirements, and the sun suns us loyally as in duty bound, considering the southern aspect, and we are glad to find ourselves settled for six months. We have had lovely weather, and have seen a fire only yesterday for the first time since we left England. . . .

We have seen nothing in Paris, except the shell of it. Yet, two evenings ago we hazarded going to a reception at Lady Elgin's, in the Faubourg St. Germain, and saw some French, but nobody of distinction. It is a good house, I believe, and she has an earnest face which must mean something. We were invited to go every Monday between eight and twelve. We go on Friday to Madame Mohl's, where we are to have some of the "célébrités." . . . Carlyle, for instance, I liked infinitely more in his personality than I expected to like him, and I saw a great deal of him, for he traveled with us to Paris, and spent several evenings with us, we three together. He is one of the most interesting men I could imagine, even deeply interesting to me; and you come to understand perfectly when you know him, that his bitterness is only melancholy, and his scorn, sensibility. Highly picturesque, too, he is in conversation; the talk of writing men is very seldom so good.—From "Life and Letters of Robert Browning," by Mrs. Sutherland Or..

The Christ

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

EVERY reader of the Bible remembers the famous occasion, at Cæsarea Philippi, when Christ Jesus put to the disciples the question, staggering in its implication, "Whom do men say that I the Son of man am?" and every one remembers, equally well, the indeterminate nature of the reply, "Some say that thou art John the Baptist: some, Elias; and others, Jeremias, or one of the prophets." The answer, in any case, made it perfectly clear that the "common people" had failed utterly to grasp the teaching of the Christ, and were accounting for the mighty works of the carpenter of Nazareth on a purely superstitious or necromantic basis, in accordance with much of the popular thought of the day. Then it was that Jesus turned suddenly to the disciples themselves, with the same question, "But whom say ye that I am?" a demand which brought, from Peter, the instantaneous answer, "Thou art the Christ, the Son of the living God."

The Christ, then, it is quite certain, is the Son of God, is the infinite idea of divine Mind, and thus is the reality of everything which seems to exist in a material form, from a blade of grass to a star. It is generic man, for as Mrs. Eddy has written, on page 475 of Science and Health, "Man is idea, the image, of Love; he is not physique. He is the compound idea of God, including all right ideas; the generic term for all that reflects God's image and likeness; the conscious identity of being as found in Science, in which man is the reflection of God, or Mind, and therefore is eternal; that which has no separate mind from God; that which has not a single quality underived from Deity; that which possesses no life, intelligence, nor creative power of his own, but reflects spiritually all that belongs to his Maker." Thus it is that the woman in Revelation, equally with Christ Jesus, symbolizes the divine idea, as Mrs. Eddy, in turn, explains, on page 561 of Science and Health, "The woman in the Apocalypse symbolizes generic man, the spiritual idea of God; she illustrates the coincidence of God and man as the divine Principle and divine idea."

It argued no slight spiritual insight to gain this vision of the Christ in the first century, before the resurrection had finally demonstrated the nothingness of matter, and the eternity of Life; and there is little to be wondered at, therefore, that Christ Jesus should have answered Peter with the words, "Blessed art thou, Simon Bar-jona: for flesh and blood hath not revealed it unto thee, but my Father which is in heaven." It was not, in other words, human intellect, much less the sensuous intelligence of flesh and blood, Christ Jesus quite obviously was insisting, that had torn the veil off the face of matter and exposed its nothingness, it was, on the contrary, the fact that Peter had so far divorced these things from his consciousness as to have gained, to the extent Jesus realized that he had, the vision of the Christ.

For the Christ, it must be obvious, is the truth about and the reality of everything, though the beginner in Christian Science, always limiting himself, unconsciously, to verbal definitions, does not readily comprehend this. As he goes on, however, from demonstration to demonstration, as he must if he is to make Christianity a living Science, and not an intellectual or a dogmatic theory, the marvelous simplicity of the unity of good begins to dawn upon him, and he sees how every lesser idea is contained, of necessity, in the infinite idea, so that the Christ is the reality not only of generic man but of individual man, just as there is the generic idea tree, including all trees, and fish, including all fishes. Thus the reality of Abraham Lincoln is the Christ, though the human Lincoln was not the Christ, and thus the reality of Science and Health is the Christ, Truth, though the print, paper, and binding of Science and Health is not the Christ, though indicating, to those with eyes to see, the presence of the Christ. And thus the realities of Abraham Lincoln and Science and Health are amongst those ideas which go to make up the infinite idea, generic man, or the Christ.

The individual man or woman, then, is an immortal idea of divine Mind, not really dwelling in matter at all, though to the human senses seeming to do this, but having his life "hid with Christ in God." This individual, consequently, is a child of God, and until he claims his divine sonship and repudiates his life in the flesh, he can never realize his own, man's, spiritual perfection, much less that of a tree or a fish, a book or a paper, each of which is, in its degree, a lesser idea contained in the infinite idea, or the Christ, Truth. This, of course, is what the writer of Hebrews is insisting upon in that often quoted passage, "Now faith is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen." There is no substance but the substance of Mind, God, therefore the faith of the individual in the fact that substance is spiritual is, in turn, the evidence of his belief that spiritual substance, invisible to the human senses, is the only reality. This fact, in the proportion in which it is grasped and understood, is the human being's assurance of his own, man's, spiritual perfection, and, in proportion as he demonstrates it, the proof also. And thus, in the Revised Version, is the text translated, "Now faith is the assurance of things hoped for, the proving of things not seen."

Thus, ultimately, in Christian metaphysics, everything is reduced to a demonstration. The world is tired of much preaching, it demands more and more practice. The attempted deification of Jesus of Nazareth has not healed mankind of sorrow, or sickness, or sin. The understanding of the Christ is doing this, for men and women are beginning to discover that that which healed in the first century is healing now, the Mind that was in Christ Jesus.

Sir Arthur Sullivan

Among the pleasant things that befell early in that year was making the acquaintance of Sir Arthur Sullivan, who came up to me in the house we met in, introduced himself as "colleague" so delightfully, with such a perfect blend of chaff and seriousness (the exact perfection of cadence there is in his work), that my one idea ever after was to see him whenever I could. He told me to show him a specimen of orchestration and was pleased on the whole, but I remember his putting his finger on a rather low flute passage and saying: "Now here's a very pretty little pattern on paper, but . . ." (here he pointed to some strenuous violins) "what's the poor chap to do against that?" And then he added: "An artist has got to make a shilling's worth of goods out of a penn'orth of material, and here you go chucking away sovereigns for nothing!"—a sound statement on art, and also a well-deserved and kindly bit of criticism. One day he presented me with a copy of the full score of "The Golden Legend," adding: "I think this is the best thing I've done, don't you?" and when truth compelled me to say that in my opinion "The Mikado" is his masterpiece, he cried out: "O you wretch!" But though he laughed, I could see he was disappointed.—From "Impressions That Remained," by Ethel Smyth.

The Cock's Clear Voice

The cock's clear voice into the clearer air
Where westward far I roam,
Mounts with a thrill of hope,
Falls with a sigh of home.

A rural sentry, he from farm and field,
The coming morn descries,
And, mankind's bugler, wakes
The camp of enterprise.

He sings the morn upon the westward hills
Strange and remote and wild;
He sings it in the land
Where once I was a child. . . .

Fife, fife, into the golden air, O bird,
And sing the morning in;
For the old days are past
And new days begin.

—From "New Poems" by R. L. Stevenson.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., SATURDAY, JAN. 3, 1920

EDITORIALS

"The Cretan Pilot"

THE series of articles written by Mr. Roussos, the Greek Minister in Washington, which have quite recently appeared in the columns of this paper, must have gone far toward giving their readers an adequate perception of the Greek question of today. Mr. Roussos has very wisely approached the subject from a somewhat new standpoint, and that standpoint one which could only be safely approached by a statesman deeply conversant with, and acutely sensitive to, the throbbing of the life of the Greek people themselves. For ultimately, as every one conversant with the demands of Greece at the Conference must be aware, the value of these demands resolves itself into this,—are they the fictitious requirements of a political party fighting for its life, or do they express the earnest, the almost passionate hopes of the little nation which struggled back into freedom, after centuries of Turkish oppression, at the beginning of the nineteenth century, and whose whole energies have since been expended in rescuing Hellendom from the clutch of the oppressor, and rebuilding the eastern empire as a commonwealth of free men?

No person who understands anything of Greece can have any doubt at all as to the answer to this question. None the less it is both pleasant and reassuring to have the facts set forth so luminously and so convincingly as they have been by Mr. Roussos, so that not only those who do understand, but those who are striving to understand, may have the clue to the situation placed in their hands, as the clue to the labyrinth was placed in the hands of Theseus, the Athenian, by Ariadne, in the old mythology of Crete. This time it is a Cretan who has come to Athens to save not the maiden tribute of the City of the Violet Crown, but to bind all the forces of Hellendom into a common effort for the recovery of Græcia Irredenta, those unredeemed provinces of Greece which are not merely an integral part of the kingdom, but the return of which to the motherland is a necessity of future peace in the Balkans.

Because of this, it is peculiarly inspiriting to read in the articles of Mr. Roussos the evidence of the full-hearted loyalty of the Greek peoples not alone to Mr. Veniselos himself, but to the great ideal of which "the Cretan pilot," as he has been styled by the greatest of the living poets of Greece, is the ablest and the most faithful exponent. What Mr. Veniselos has done to unite and to vivify Greek aspirations Mr. Roussos admirably points out in his articles, but he has done something more than this, he has taught Greece that every Greek must be a host in himself like the three hundred of Thermopylæ; he has, in short, vitalized into expression that famous sentence of Xenophon, "We must so bear ourselves that each one of us may look upon himself as the great cause of victory." Only when a people breaks away from its party recriminations and from its selfish personal ends, can it be quite sure of victory. Mr. Veniselos has set Greece an example in this, and Greece, as Mr. Roussos bears witness, from the rock of the Parthenon to the village of Olympia, and from the quays of Salonika to the brick-fields of Eubœa, has come and stood by his side.

For reasons which are as easy to comprehend as they are over-reaching in their effect, the enemies of Greece have endeavored to represent Mr. Veniselos as a party politician leading a mere political clique, and fighting for Thrace and Smyrna, for Epirus and the Islands as the price of a further extension of partisan authority. Because of this campaign of misrepresentation, Mr. Roussos' articles will serve a doubly useful purpose. They will give some idea of the reasons for the faithfulness of the supporters of Mr. Veniselos, and of the straits in which the opponents of Greece, who are also his opponents, find themselves. Curiously enough a very similar effort is being made to rob the Armenians of the fruits of their struggles, and this for the same reasons which would repel the Greeks from eastern Thrace, and expel them from the Smyrna enclave. That Bulgaria desired to keep Greece out of Thrace, and that Italy was doing all she could to retain her hold upon Epirus and the Islands is, of course, no new story. But the latest opponent of the claims of Greece to eastern Epirus, and of the Greeks and Armenians to freedom in Asia is a much more sinister one.

For months past it has been apparent that a powerful movement was shaping itself, behind the political scenes, with a view to the reestablishment of the Turk in Constantinople. To certain great financial interests the idea of a mandate granted to any of the great powers is by no means palatable. These interests have felt that the Turk himself was far more squeezable than would be any mandatory conceivably possible. And there has, consequently, grown up a combination of interests whose motive it is to see that the Sultan remains at the Golden Horn in control of practically the old Ottoman Empire. Such a movement could not possibly triumph without a repudiation of the claims of Greece and Armenia. It is true that the claims put forward by the great powers themselves would have to be sacrificed, but the interests imagine that all this is as nothing compared to the profit which must result to those powers through the retention of an Ottoman Empire which would remain simply to be exploited.

As soon as the Greeks and the Armenians got wind of what was in the air, they scented the danger to themselves. Neither the Greeks nor the Armenians have the slightest faith in the Turk, even though he be supposed to be bound by every conceivable guarantee known to the Foreign Offices. The Greeks and the Armenians have seen the action of the Turk, in bygone days, under just such guarantees; and they feel that if all the promises made to them during the war are to go unredeemed in the great peace, no Turkish guarantee will be of any value in protecting their people from the usual periods of murder and plunder. In such circumstances they have renewed their demands upon the great powers for the fulfillment of the promises made to them. And it is desirable that the eyes of the world should be very firmly fixed on the Conference in Paris when it proceeds to consider, as it is about to, the future of the Ottoman Empire.

No man knows what all this means better than Mr. Veniselos himself, and it is therefore easy to understand that he is upon his way back to Paris, there to remain until the Ottoman question is finally disposed of. Mr. Veniselos has seen the great powers waver and change throughout all the months of the negotiations, whenever this question has been approached. Today he must be watching the development of this last effort, which is not less serious because it is so indefinable, with all his old unquenchable courage and determination. Unless the great powers of the world are to stand discredited before the world, the promises made to Greece and Armenia, within the limits of the Ottoman Empire, must be fulfilled to the letter. The idea of the rehabilitation of the Turk, in the twentieth century, should be a thing inconceivable.

Prescriptions and Prohibition in Canada

THE exact position of the law concerning the liquor traffic in Canada, at any given time, is a matter for the expert. Each province has its own particular body of liquor legislation, whilst there are still certain federal restrictions in force applying to the Dominion as a whole. What may or may not be legally done in any particular province, as the result of the federal and provincial law, is, of course, easily ascertained when the question is really tackled, but in the absence of a national liquor law such as that in force in the United States, it is necessary, in discussing prohibition in Canada, to deal with it largely from the provincial point of view.

There are, however, certain problems which all the provinces have to face in enforcing their liquor laws, and chief amongst these are the doctor's prescription and the liberty which is still left to the druggist to sell liquor "for medicinal purposes." As to prescriptions, whilst it is generally admitted that the majority of medical men are anxious and determined to observe, not only the letter but the spirit of the law, there are, everywhere, a certain number who are very far from taking this attitude, and are, as a matter of fact, seriously abusing the powers accorded them under the law. This appears to be notably the case in British Columbia, where a strong agitation is on foot to pass an amendment to the prohibition act with a view to rendering it illegal to grant prescriptions "for more than eight ounces of alcohol for persons living in the city, and for more than twelve ounces for persons living more than five miles from a physician." The present limit is half a gallon. It is also proposed to limit the number of prescriptions which may be issued by each doctor to 100 per month.

These proposals are not meeting with unmixed approval, even from strong and conscientious prohibitionists. They are disapproved of, however, on the broad basis that it is not the law itself, but the enforcement of the law, that is at fault. Without expressing an opinion one way or another on the value of the proposed amendments, there can be no question that the great fundamental need in British Columbia, as elsewhere, is that the law should be rigidly enforced in all its clauses. The law, however, must be sufficiently broad to cover the whole ground, and this is certainly not the case as regards the druggists. In Saskatchewan, for instance, it has always been legal for druggists to import liquor "for medicinal purposes," and they have had full liberty to buy in any quantity and from any source. This has resulted in the anomalous condition whereby druggists can obtain liquor legally for sale illegally, and, according to recent dispatches from Regina, enormous quantities of liquor are being sold, some days sales running as high as $2000.

This is, of course, a clear case where the law needs amendment, but it is also a clear case, once again, where the law needs enforcement. Now it is undoubtedly true that one of the conspicuous features of the liquor legislation throughout the Dominion, during the past two years, has been the really determined effort made to secure its enforcement. This renders any failure all the more noticeable. Publicity, however, is all that is needed to bring about the righting of such obvious wrongs as the "bogus prescription," for it can only be so characterized, and the druggist sales, and both questions are certainly securing publicity.

Jews and the Jew of Venice

POSSIBLY the authorities of Newark, New Jersey, have acted wisely in barring Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice" from the compulsory curriculum of the public schools there, but it would be interesting, and perhaps valuable, if the reasons for action of this sort should be made the subject of more widespread discussion. Certainly there are those who might be expected to have something to say before any such masterpiece as the one here referred to is laid away on the shelf as improper for school uses in the United States. What the Newark authorities do is, of course, the affair of the city of Newark. But so far as the protest which they saw fit to heed is likely to be made effectively elsewhere, a question is raised before the whole country, in fact wherever the great works of English literature are treasured or admired.

Shylock, the Jew of Venice, a figure in dramatic literature long before Shakespeare set him forth in English, is the rock on which this famous play has come to grief in the New Jersey city. The protest against him appears to come from Chicago, from an organization styling itself the Anti-Defamation League. The league's complaint is that Newark school children cannot be expected to differentiate Shylock from the entire Jewish race; that, to school children, the Jew of present-day New York, or Chicago, or Newark, or anywhere else, is perforce the Shylock Jew. We are assured that the complaint does not rise out of any embarrassment caused to Jewish children in this connection, or because of any sensitiveness, but that the purpose is simply to forestall a false conception on the part of non-Jewish children with respect to Jews.

Apparently the "melting pot" is very much to the fore in this undertaking. Perhaps it will boil more equably with the "Merchant of Venice" out of the way. But the question is, to what extent should we carry this process of throwing outstanding features of literature or drama into the dark closet in order that somebody or other shall not take these things personally? Not that anybody's taste or feelings should be offended; but is there no way out of whatever difficulty is involved without reducing literature and drama to a dead level? Possibly school children like those of Newark could be so instructed that they would see the matter in the right light. If so, the proper course would seem to lie in right methods of instruction rather than in elimination or suppression. One could hardly expect to see "Macbeth" removed from the curriculum lest Newark children gain wrong conceptions of Scottish character, despite the McTavish who rises to make a roguish protest, and even the protest of the Scottish veterans of the war, in New York, the other night; or "Richard III" laid away because children of English ancestry might be unfairly appraised. No one, presumably, would deem it within reason to proscribe the study of "Henry IV" because the aspersions upon the figure of Sir John Falstaff might stir the thoughts of the rising generation against those of their mates who happened to embody what Francis Wilson once described as "a little too much plumptitudinousness." It would be possible, no doubt, to erase from all stage writings in English whatever depicts a racial type in a manner to suggest laughter, scorn, or disapproval: the dramatic wind could be tempered to every shorn lamb; but its invigorating tang would be missed.

This is not to say that writers of today have anything to gain by holding up racial types in a fashion calculated to cultivate or to perpetuate racial antipathies. There is no good in any such practice. But, on the other hand, there is such a thing as a false delicacy in the relations of representatives of the different races, one with another. Many racial types in America are all growing up together. Their children are bound to meet and mingle, if not in school then later in business and political activities. Can they not be led to deal with one another fairly, on the basis of a bluff give and take, yet without antipathy, as Americans all, with better results than any that can be expected from a policy of pussyfoot fearfulness and constant suppression? At the worst, a few years of right association are usually effective in blotting out whatever tends to discredit any racial type in the eyes of the others. It is only the sons of immigrants who wince when the immigrant just arrived becomes the butt of the fun-makers; the grandsons and great-grandsons laugh with the rest. And, after all, Americans are all in the same boat.

Mr. Bryan in 1904

STUDENTS of American politics and observers of political events in the United States gained, in 1904, a view of what may be termed the reverse side of the characteristics of William Jennings Bryan. His sudden rise in the political firmament of the Democratic Party in 1896, his display of unmistakable abilities of generalship, his resourcefulness, his faculty of convincing a large proportion of the masses of voters to whom he appealed, his success in forcing his own renomination in 1900, after a rather decisive defeat in the election of four years before, and his strong hold upon the Democrats of the west and south, despite his second defeat at the polls, warned his political enemies within the Democratic Party, long before the convention in 1904, that he was still a force to be reckoned with. Representatives of the so-called vested interests in the councils of the Democrats had made it quite plain, some by bolting the party in 1896, and some by refusing to become reconciled for the purpose of achieving a possible victory in 1900, that they saw nothing of good in Mr. Bryan's free coinage theories.

The gage of the 1904 battle was early thrown down. Eastern Democratic Party leaders recognized the necessity, as they saw it, of selecting as the presidential candidate one who could carry the State of New York. The Empire State, with the great financial stronghold centering in Wall Street, was regarded as the pivotal point in the campaign, at least by those party leaders who believed in the supremacy of what Mr. Bryan called the "interests." Alton B. Parker, a justice of the state Court of Appeals of New York, was declared to be in every way acceptable to the New York leaders. He was avowedly a "gold standard" champion, and as such, the exact antithesis of Mr. Bryan. In a speech delivered in Chicago, a few weeks before the convention in June of that year, Mr. Bryan declared his open hostility to Judge Parker, at the same time disavowing any intention of seeking the nomination for himself. But the die had been cast, and the nomination of Judge Parker had been decreed by forces against which all the eloquence and power of the Nebraskan, in the convention and preceding it, could not prevail. It is doubtful, however, if Mr. Bryan, long recognized, even then, as one of the most forceful and convincing speakers and parliamentarians in the United States, was ever more forceful than during the stirring days of the St. Louis convention of 1904. He was at bay. Even his best friends recognized his position, and he realized it. He had proved conclusively that personal defeat meant nothing to him. His determination, in the unequal battle in the St. Louis convention hall, and in the counsels between himself and his lieutenants, seemed to be to convince the people of the United States, particularly his foes within his own party, that the fundamentals for which he fought were greater, even in defeat, than any victory which might be gained by a partial surrender to opportunism.

Mr. Bryan went down to defeat in 1904, but his defeat was no more signal than that suffered by the party which had disregarded his advice. The Rooseveltian tidal wave swept the land, even engulfing supposedly impregnable Democratic strongholds. Mr. Bryan had been right, at least to the extent that the people, or, at any rate, the independent voters of the country, would refuse to accept the dictation of representatives of what he denominated the interests.

The reaction, in 1908, was probably logical. The Democrats had apparently decided that they could not win without Mr. Bryan's cooperation and support. They seemed willing to try again to win with it. So it came about that he was again the nominee of his party, this time against William H. Taft, sole legatee, so to speak, of the Roosevelt regime. Mr. Roosevelt's influence was still potential. Declining to be a candidate himself, he plainly indicated his desire that his mantle should fall upon the shoulders of his friend and long-time champion. The combination proved too strong for even a united Democracy in that year. It has been said, however, that the welding process was not entirely successful, and that the union was superficial. Then came the campaign of 1912, easily within the recollection of those who take but casual note of political happenings. In the Baltimore convention, Mr. Bryan, it is admitted, was the greatest single factor. His war then, as it had been in 1904, was against the "interests." His repudiation of Wall Street's influence there was as bitter and relentless as it had been in St. Louis. The nomination of Woodrow Wilson, as everybody well knows, was the direct result of Mr. Bryan's magnificent generalship on the floor of the convention. Mr. Wilson's election in 1912, and his re-election four years later, are matters of history too close at hand, perhaps, to be viewed retrospectively.

But Mr. Bryan is still a factor in the politics of the United States. Recent indications point to his early activity, after a somewhat unusual silence, in shaping party policies and declarations. The question is, naturally, as to just who is coming back. Is it Bryan the counselor, of 1912, Bryan the Commoner, or Bryan the ambitious, whose star made its unannounced appearance in Chicago in 1896?

Notes and Comments

VISITORS in Washington, this winter, will appreciate some of the contrasts between the city of today and the capital of the United States of a century or more ago, as described in the recent biography of one of the early justices of the Supreme Court. In those days, it appears, the White House was surrounded by a rough rail fence, characterized by a contemporary as "not fit for a barnyard," while Pennsylvania Avenue was merely a stretch of "yellow tenacious mud," bordered on either side by tree stumps. There were no hotels then. Washington lived in boarding houses. But it was possible to sit at the table with Thomas Jefferson and John Marshall, all for fifteen dollars a week, including service, "wood, candles, and liquors." Now we have the city spacious and beautiful, with our choice of comfortable hostelries, if not of prices. And lo! It is all "bone dry." Such are some of the wholesome changes which come with time.

ST. CLEMENT DANES put its restored bells to good use the other day, when it rang a Masonic peal in celebration of peace. The ringers were all Freemasons, and all belonged to the Ancient Society of College Youths, the oldest known ringing society in existence. It dates back to 1637. The peal was recognized as quite a notable and unique performance. What with its bells and some really genuine, tuneful carols promised by the League of Arts, London appears to intend making the season as cheerful as possible.

THE UNITED STATES BUREAU OF WAR RISK INSURANCE is now only about six months behind with its correspondence. Surely, something of the efficiency of the draft should be brought to bear in all the relations of the government with the returned soldiers. Otherwise the former service men can scarcely be blamed for feeling that they are pouring money into what seems a bottomless pit. In deciding whether or not to go on with their payments, they need to understand clearly just what the provisions of the whole system are. Still, the endless standing in line for one thing and another in the army has trained them in patience.

IN AND around the city of New York there is going on a modest kind of archæological research that few Americans have heard of, but that adds now and then tangible evidence of what went on there when the Indians had their dwellings and paid no rent at all in this now expensive part of the world. The work, one learns from an article in the New York Times Magazine, has been going on only a year, but the field committee of the New York Historical Society has discovered a cave and fireplace used by the aborigines and dating back, in all probability, to a time before Columbus thought of sailing west from Europe. A committee of three gentlemen, in pursuit of recreation as well as relics, devote their spare time and holidays to the pursuit, being at once directors, explorers, and laborers of what one might call the Historical Society Expedition for Recovering Buried Treasure In and Around New York. The plan might be carried out in other large cities with pleasure to the explorers and profit to the sum total of historical collections.

ONE forgets that hardly a quarter of a century ago people gathered in curious little groups to look at the pioneer motor cars, when the enterprising owners left them standing in the street, and is not particularly surprised to read that the latest automobile registration returns show an average of one car for every sixteen persons in the United States. One wonders if, twenty-five or thirty years hence, the aircraft registration will show the United States anything like as well provided with aeroplanes, and if the casual newspaper reader will accept the condition as a matter of course. It is not impossible that aviation, as it is being proved practicable, answers in the negative because of the special requirements demanded of the aviator. An army test for aviators, one hears, requires that the candidate must be able to walk a straight line with his eyes closed; and one wonders if one person in sixteen throughout the United States could do it without wabbling.